The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 10,094—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .....8 As. per Line.
Second do. .....4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .....2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 1

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited),

Will despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND C... CUTTA.

S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 30th March, 1881, at 3 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cananore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 29th March, 1881, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH, MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881, at 10 a. m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, DELLAGOA BAY, NATAL AND THE CAPE COLONY.

THE S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th April, 1881.

FOR QUEENSLAND.

S. S. ROMA, 2,700 Tons. The coast steamer leaving Bombay on Wednesday, 30th March, will connect at Colombo with the Queensland Royal Mail Steamer Roma from England, and passengers and cargo can be booked for the following ports:—

Batavia, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Bowen, Rockhampton, and Brisbane.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 24th March, 1881. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The Regular Steamers Leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	„ 360	„ 220	„ 80
Port Said	„ 380	„ 240	„ 90
Messina	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Naples	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Leghorn	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Genoa	„ 500	„ 340	„ 140
Marseilles	„ 520	„ 350	„ 145

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

Next steamers from Bombay:—

SINGAPORE, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st April, 1881.
MANILLA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st May, 1881.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation, and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

The Steamers of this Company start precisely at 12 noon. Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charges by the Company's steam launch leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a. m.

First and Second Class Through Railway Tickets, from GENOA and NAPLES to LONDON, are issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can be booked at through-rates.

For Hand-books of information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.
Bombay, 1st December, 1880.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM TO TRIESTE CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID AND BRINDISI.

THE following large Passenger Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to the abovementioned Ports:—

S. S.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	Date of sailing.
URANO	N. Ucropina	1830	400	5th April 1881.
DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1927	400	5th May.
VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2394	450	5th June.

These voyages will be performed at *Increased Speed.*

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
TO BRINDISI	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

Extra steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste via Canal as follows:—

s. s. TEBE.....D. Lucich on or about 31st March 1881.
s. s. MEMFI ..... „ 24th April 1881.
s. s. CASTORE..G. Mahorcich. „ 23th May 1881.

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, will be DESPATCHED as above on the 29th March, 1881.

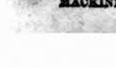
No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 9th, 1881.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., Ld.
BOMBAY TO LONDON.



THE Company's fine new steamer CAMORTA, 2,000 tons will sail from Bombay for London direct on 1st April.

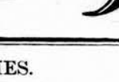
She is a poop ship with excellent accommodation for passengers, and is fitted out with all the recent improvements. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.



THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
s. MALWA	2930	500	W. Thompson	31st Mar.
— SUMATRA	2488	450	R. F. Briscoe	7th Apr.
s. BRINDISI	3600	550	Geo. Lee	14th „
— SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson	21st „
s. AUSTRALIA	3664	600	G. F. Cates	28th „
s. GWALIOR	2753	450	J. Orman	5th May.
s. SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	12th „
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	19th „
s. MONGOLIA	2833	550	E. M. Edmond	26th „
— LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. B. Chapman	31st „
s. ROSETTA	3300	700	A. E. Barlow	7th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail. ... Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under, THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 900	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING at GALLE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
NIZAM	2725	450	Geo. Brady	8th Apl.
KHIVA	2989	450	T. Alderton	22nd Apl.
RAVENNA	3310	700	E. Stewart	6th May.

	1st Class.	2n Class.
Return Tickets are now issued To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th February, 1881.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
EXTRA STEAMER TO HONGKONG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer CHINA will leave for the above Ports on the 30th March, calling at Ceylon and Penang if inducement offers.

F. D. PARKER, Superintendent.
Bombay, 23rd March, 1881.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ROUMANIA, 3,300 tons, 400 H. P., Captain T. Knox, WILL SAIL positively on 30th instant for Liverpool. Apply to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES, OR LONDON VIA MARSEILLES.

THE Steam Ship TENEDOS will leave about 6th April. Has excellent accommodation for 2 or 3 First Class Passengers. Moderate terms.

Apply to Captain HARRIS, on board, or to McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS
FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL
(VIA MALTA).

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.	1881.
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	9th Apl.
SPEKE HALL	Brand	2,700	400	23rd „
BRANKSOME HALL	R. Collin	2,100	300	7th May
CITY OF BALTIMORE	J. Verril	2,400	300	21st „
TRENTHAM HALL	Jas. Shaw	2,100	300	4th June
WISTOW HALL	T. Collin	2,700	400	18th „
RYDAL HALL	O. Lloyd	2,700	400	2nd July

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

For plans, hand-books of information, and any further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., } Agents.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., }
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

ARTISTS' COLOURS
AND
MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Manufactured by
WINDSOR and NEWTON,
On sale by their appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
Catalogues free on application.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,
Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen, Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

AN ELEGANT REMEDY FOR BOWEL COMPLAINTS:

Prepared by an entirely new process from Selected half-ripe fruit of the Bengal Quince (Ægle Marmelos: Natural order Aurantiaceæ) by which the whole of the valuable medical properties for which Bael is so deservedly esteemed are extracted, intensified, preserved, and presented in the most eligible form of exhibition.

This superior preparation of the celebrated Indian Bael is warranted to consist exclusively of picked specimens of the Bael Fruit and pure white sugar, to the exclusion of any other substance of whatever nature; and, being exceedingly mild in its operation and very pleasant to take it is particularly suitable for Children and Young Persons as well as for those who have been long ailing or whose digestive organs are in a weak condition.

Bael has been employed by the Hindoos from time immemorial and with the greatest success as a remedy for Chronic Dysentery and Diarrhœa, Impaired Digestion, Malassimilation of Food, Atony of the Bowels, Flatulence, Gastric Irritation, and all Chronic Affections of the Intestinal Tract.

PREPARED EXCLUSIVELY BY
D. FERNANDES & CO.,
Operative and Dispensing Chemists,
23, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

TREACHER & Co.s'
SUPERIOR FINO SHERRY

IS a pale, dry, and delicate WINE, perfectly pure, and of great character and agreeable flavour. The Wine has been under the notice and careful consideration of the Management for several years past, and they have, therefore, every confidence in placing it before the Public, feeling assured that it will be appreciated by all who value a genuine natural Wine.

Per Dozen, Cash, Rs. 30.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

NOTICE.—The Dispensing Departments of TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, are under the supervision of thoroughly qualified and experienced ENGLISH CHEMISTS, whose particular attention is devoted to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch.

The PURITY and QUALITY of the DRUGS and CHEMICALS employed are determined by Chemical Analysis, and every facility provided for preparing medicines in strict accordance with PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS.

An exact copy of every Prescription dispensed is taken and registered, whereby a reference to the same at any future period can always be readily made.

Orders from Out-stations are executed and despatched on the day they are received.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

BOMBAY—Rampart Row, the Fort: Three doors from the Bombay Club, and in the immediate vicinity of the Esplanade, Taylor's, Victoria, Waverley, and other Hotels.

BYCULLA—Junction of Clare and Bellasis Roads, near the Byculla Club, and Byculla and Adelph Hotels.

POONA—Arsenal Road.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS, &c., BY APPOINTMENT TO
THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

Lessees.....Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.

TO-NIGHT:
TUESDAY, NO PERFORMANCE.

WEDNESDAY:
LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT BUT TWO,
THE ORIGINAL COMEDY,
FALSE SHAME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box to hold eight	Rs. 32
Do. do. four	„ 16
Orchestra Stalls	„ 4
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Back Seats	Annas 8

The PLAN of the HOUSE may be seen, and SEATS secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s from 10 A. M. till 6 P. M. daily.

Doors open at 8-30. The performance will begin at 9 p.m. punctually.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, 31st MARCH, 1881,
BENEFIT OF
Mrs. NORVILLE
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE RIGHT HON.
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. M. G., C. I. E.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
Who has graciously signified his intention of being present,
AND
THE MEMBERS OF
THE BYCULLA CLUB.
On this occasion will be produced
THE SPARKLING COMEDIETTA,
DEAREST MAMMA,
in which
COLONEL POTTINGER
Has kindly consented to appear.
TO BE FOLLOWED BY
THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA,
UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT,
with all the Original Effects, including
THE REALISTIC RAILROAD SCENE.

Plan can be seen, and seats secured, at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

FIRST GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE
OF
THE SEASON ON SATURDAY, 2ND APRIL,
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF
THE B. V. R. BAND,
under the direction of
Messrs. NORVILLE and CROFTON.
Honorary Secretaries, } Capt. W. M. TENNENT,
Lt. A. W. PROUDFOOT.

NOW READY.

THE MAIWAND COURT-MARTIAL.

FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROCEEDINGS
In Re
Major A. PURCELL CURRIE,
WITH PLAN
OF THE
BATTLEFIELD OF MAIWAND.

Price Re. 1.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
RAMPART ROW.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Western India Turf Club will take place at the Secretary's Office, Bellassis Road, Byculla, on TUESDAY, the 5th April, at 5 P. M.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are prepared to accept reduced rates of Premium on Produce shipped in the Prince's Dock.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

FLANNELS.

WHITE WELSH FLANNEL,
Rs. 1-4, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2-8 per yd.

WHITE SAXONY FLANNEL,
Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-0, Rs. 2-8, Rs. 3-0 per yd.

WHITE GAUZE FLANNEL,
Rs. 3-0, Rs. 3-8 per yd.

SCARLET SAXONY FLANNEL,
Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-0 per yd.

PATTERNS POST FREE.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

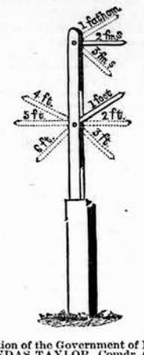
WATSON AND CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 7.)

BAY OF BENGAL—CHITTAGONG COAST.
ENTRANCE TO THE CHITTAGONG OR KORNAFULI RIVER.
ERECTION OF BAR TIDAL SEMAPHORE.

NOTICE is hereby given that a tidal Semaphore, as illustrated below, has been erected on Jooldea flagstaff hill, entrance to Chittagong or Kornafuli river.

The Semaphore is now in working order, and denotes the rise of the tide on the bar.



By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 10th March, 1881.

This Notice affects the following:—
British Admiralty Charts Nos. 84 and 859.
Indian Marine Survey Charts Nos. 126 and 115*a*; also
Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 481.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By Order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay, Marine Department.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S RENOWNED SPIRITS.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	a.
32	0	... Fine Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O. O.	... 32	0
		The celebrated Heart-labelled pure, soft and delicate.				
29	0	... Old Pale	... BRANDY	... O. O.	... 29	0
		A choice matured Spirit.				
25	0	... Pale	... BRANDY	... O.	... 25	0
		Good and pure.				
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Glenlivet	... 22	8
		The very cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Fine Old	... WHISKY	... Irish	... 22	8
		Soft, mellow, and mild.				
15	0	... Superior	... HOLLANDS	... Old	... 15	0
		A good wholesome spirit.				
18	0	... Unsweetened	... GIN	...Very superior	... 18	0
		Pure and fine by age.				
17	0	... Sweetened	... GIN	... Old Tom	... 17	0
		High quality and delicate flavour.				
22	8	... Finest	... RUM	... Old Jamaica	... 22	8
		An exquisite spirit softened by age.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years.

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE for INDIA, on ACCOUNT of its KEEPING GOOD in the HOTTEST CLIMATES, and for ANY LENGTH of TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

CARLTON WHISKY.

THE CARLTON WHISKIES, same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Clubs.

These Grand Old Whiskies are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS and Company, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "Carlton."

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.

Cash.		Credit		
32	0	33	0	11 years.
28	0	29	0	5 years.

Extract of Letter from Secretary of the Carlton Club:—"The consumption of this Spirit in the Club has greatly increased since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whisky being most excellent."

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the *empty bottles* have been dishonestly *refilled* with the *poisonous Fresh* very often *sold in India under the name* of *Whisky*, this is therefore to *caution* consumers to carefully examine the *Capsules* and *Corks* to see they have not been *tampered with*; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are *branded* with *Trade Mark. Legal proceedings* will be taken against persons *infringing* the *rights* of the *Shippers.*

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY, would call the attention of intending purchasers of Pianos to their extensive and varied stock, the largest in India. S. & Co. are appointed Agents for—

ERNST KAPS, Dresden.
E. KRAUSS, Stuttgart.
F. MAACK, Hamburg.
GERHARD ADAMS, Wesel.
ERNST ROENISCH, Dresden.
SMITH ORGAN Co., Boston.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
by other well-known makers.

THE INDIAN PIANETTE, AT RS. 450,
with entire iron frame, and double check action, which is unequalled for tone, touch, and strain-resisting qualities.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

APPROACH OF THE HOT WEATHER.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!
MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR WEAR.

HOAR and Co. have a large choice of the latest designs in all SHIRT FABRICS. Their Flannels, &c., are thoroughly shrunk, and for White Shirts they use only pure washed Long-cloths, which secures the strongest sewing possible.

		Rs.			Rs.
SHIRTS	Plain White, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23	SHIRTS	Superfine White, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts, &c.	6 for 36
SHIRTS	Best White, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	SHIRTS	(Best White, with Collars attached, fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SHIRTS	Oxford-Cloth, the original soft make, in all the new Designs	6 for 36	SHIRTS	(Tropical Flannel, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	6 for 46
SHIRTS	French Printed Cambric, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	SHIRTS	(Best-wove Flannel, plain Colours, Stripes or Check	6 for 54
SHIRTS	Spun Silk, White Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72	SHIRTS	(Silk and Wool, a new make, always retaining its softness, very cool wear	6 for 56
SHIRTS	Cricketing or Boating, fine Saxony Flannel	6 for 52			

Patterns, with our Price List, and improved Self-measurement System on application.
CASH DISCOUNT—TWO ANNAS IN THE RUPEE.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, 3, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

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IN ORDINARY
TO
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CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Mrs. NORVILLE'S
BENEFIT,
THURSDAY, 31st MARCH.

By the kind permission of
MAJOR-GENERAL HEWETT
AND THE OFFICERS
OF THE BAND
OF
THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES
Will play a number of Selections during the evening.

G. CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY!!
TUESDAY, MARCH 29TH, 1881.
GRAND AND NOVEL FESTIVAL!
AT 3-30 P.M.
BRILLIANT AND POMPOUS EXHIBITION BY ALL THE CHILDREN OF THE FORT GYMNASIUM.
UNDER THE TUITION OF
PROFESSOR AHMED KHAN,
Who has arranged with SIGNOR CHIARINI to have all his animals in Exhibition at the entrance of the large Pavillion, in order to gratify the expectators before witnessing the
GRAND PACIFIC CONTEST OF
PHYSICAL EDUCATION, of Pancratic School, which takes place in the Arena by the pupils of Professor AHMED KHAN disputing with strength and agility the palm of superiority, in the presence of the Chairman and other Members of the Committee, who will award prizes to the most prominent gladiators and victors in the excited contest.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class .....Re. 1	Third Class .....As 4.
Second Class .....As. 8	

N. B.—Many distinguished Families are invited to this Grand Display and Physical Festival.

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GEORGE ABERIGH-MACKAY,
UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME
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PAREL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.
A
GRAND PIANOFORTE RECITAL
UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE
OF
H. E. THE RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.M.G., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
AND
F. MATHEW, Esquire,
AGENT AND CHIEF ENGINEER, B. B. AND C. I. RY.,
AND
OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY.
Will take place in the above Institute,
ON
TUESDAY, 29TH MARCH, 1881.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Front seats (numbered and reserved)	Re. 1 0
Second seats	Re. 0 8

Children under 12 years, Half price.
Tickets to be obtained from the Council.
Doors open at 8-30 p. m., to commence at 9 p. m. local time.
OWEN TOMLINSON, Honry. Secretary.

FASHIONABLE
LADIES' HOSIERY.

BLACK LISLE THREAD, improved new fast dye; very good quality	Rs. 3 0 to 3 8	per pair.
BLACK LISLE THREAD, improved new fast dye, with hand embroidered coloured Silk clocks; the very best quality	Rs. 4 8	per pair.
BLACK LISLE THREAD, improved new fast dye, with the new floral embroidery on the instep. These Stockings are the latest Novelty for *evening wear, &c.*	Rs. 6 8	per pair.
NAVY BLUE LISLE THREAD, fast colour, with self-colour embroidered clocks; very good quality...	Rs. 3 8	per pair.
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FANCY LISLE THREAD, in colours, Azure, Pale Pink, or Cardinal; very best quality	Rs. 4 8	per pair.
LONG SPUN SILK, very rich quality, in colours: Black, Navy, Azure, Pale Pink, or Cardinal	Rs. 5 8 to 6 0	per pair.
LONG PURE SILK, of the very best superfine quality, in colours; Black, Navy, Azure, Pink, Cardinal, or White, embroidered in self-colour clocks. Small sizes, Rs. 10-8 and 11-0; larger sizes	Rs. 11 8	per pair.
REAL BALBRIGGAN, WHITE BROWN COLOUR, with Silk clocks, good quality and wove throughout	Rs. 2 8	per pair.
WARM RIBBED COTTON, very soft, in colours: Black, Navy, Chocolate, and Cardinal. Fast Colours, best fashioned and wove seams.	Rs. 3 0 to 3 8	per pair.

In ordering please quote the length of foot.
10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

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REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
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A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS.

LAST NIGHT!
LAST NIGHT!!
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29TH.
NOVELTIES! SUCCEEDING NOVELTIES!!
IN RAPID SUCCESSION!!!
SIGNOR CHIARINI begs to tender his respectful thanks to the public of Bombay for the liberal patronage bestowed upon his Company during this his second visit to Bombay, and takes pleasure in announcing that
THE FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29,
will be under the distinguished patronage and in the presence of
His Excellency the Right Hon'ble
SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K. C. M. G.,
GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
A SPECIALLY FINE PROGRAMME will be given, comprising the most brilliant acts in the repertoire of this first-class combination.

REME

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 28.

THE closing telegrams from London of Saturday's date give no information which we have not already noticed, and we have had a very quiet day in general business. Reports are current in the bazaar of some failure having taken place in Calcutta, but we have been unable to learn that it is more than mere report.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at H. O.	.....	Inc. Rs.	21,04,180
Do. do.	Branches.....	Dec. ,,	1,17,284
Other Deposits	.....	Dec. ,,	10,18,791
Government Securities	.....	Inc. ,,	11,10,744
Loans	.....	Inc. ,,	1,89,626
Bills Discounted	.....	Inc. ,,	7,06,142
Cash with Correspondents	.....	Inc. ,,	4,33,226
Cash and Currency Notes	.....	Dec. ,,	15,94,088

The reduction in the Cash Balance, in the face of the increase in Government Deposits, is no doubt important, but the fact that a large proportion is due to the increased investments in Government Paper takes off materially from its importance. The Cash Balance is no doubt at a comparatively low point, but if any important increase in the demand for accommodation were apparent, it is scarcely probable that the bank would have augmented their holdings in Government Paper to the extent they have done.

EXCHANGE this morning opened at Saturday's closing rates, but owing partially to reported weaker accounts from Calcutta and the fact of only a very limited amount of Private Paper being offered here to day, a fall of 1-32d. has been established. Telegraphic for delivery two months forward has been done at 1s. 7 31-32d., and demand for September-October at 1s. 7 15-16d. per rupee. For ready bills closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills on demand	..... 1s. 7 31-32d.	per rupee.
Do. telegraphic	..... 1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight	.. 1s. 8 3-32d.	,,
Credits,	4 ,, ,, .. 1s. 8 7-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,, .. 1s. 8 ¼d.	,,
Francs,	3 ,, ,, .. 2f 14¼c.	,,

On Calcutta we quote demand drafts at par ; sixty days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount, nominal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm, with an active demand, and a fair amount of business is reported to have passed at hardening rates ; Fours being now quoted at Rs. 102¼, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 110½.

SHARES are steady on the whole, although movements in values have been somewhat irregular. Bank of Bombay's are ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 746½, Colaba Land Co.'s shares are Rs. 15 higher at Rs. 845. In Press Companies there is an advance of Rs. 2½ in New Indian, Rs. 25 in Apollo, Rs. 50 in Fort, and Rs. 52½ in Colaba. Spinning and Weaving Mill Companies are quiet, and in some cases Rs. 5 per share lower.

COTTON to-day has shown a distinct downward tendency. A decline of quite Rs. 2 per candy has been established, and even at this buyers have not been particularly keen operators, although to cover local sales something like 2,000 bales are reported to have changed hands. Opening messages from Liverpool are said to be dull in tone, and the prevailing opinion is altogether in favour of lower rates both here and at home. We quote prices.

Good Omra, April delivery	.....	Rs.	195 per candy.
F. G. F. ,, ,,	.....	,,	,,
G. F. ,, ,,	.....	,,	174 ,,
Good Brouch, March	.....	,,	221 ,,
do. do. April	.....	,,	218 ,,
Good Dhollera ,,	.....	,,	197 ,,
F. G. F. do. ,,	.....	,,	186 ,,
G. F. do. do.	.....	,,	181 ,,

SEADS and WHEAT remain unaltered.

FREIGHTS are quiet but fairly steady. For Liverpool 31s. 3d. continues the ready rate. For Trieste and Venice 37s. 6d. ready and 40s. for May, and for Genoa and Marseilles 43s. 9d. for May, all payable here. For May loading charters are reported of the Inchmurree at 37s. 6d. U. K., 38s. 9d. Antwerp, with 100 tons concessions at 17s. 6d. and 1½ per cent. commission ; also the Barbary at 38s. 9d. per Antwerp, with concessions. For Havre the Knight Templar is reported to have been filled up at 35s.

PIECE-GOODS are still very dull at unchanged values. No symptom of an early improvement is visible, and we are not likely to see much doing until the new season comes in.

COALS continue steady, with no sellers to arrive.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 26th March as compared with the statement issued on the 19th March :—

	March 19.	March 26.
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	22,00,000	22,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	51,40,810	52,14,993
Do. do. at Branches	12,63,721	11,46,437
Other Deposits	2,66,32,916	2,56,14,125
Post Bills	32,647	84,241
Cash Credits, undrawn	3,62,355	2,41,855
	4,36,30,352	4,45,31,655
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	72,19,056	83,29,800
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	13,31,970	13,89,362
Loans, on Security of do.	53,31,562	55,21,188
Current Accounts overdrawn	2,621	3,621
Bills Discounted	1,41,81,118	1,48,87,290
Stamps	3,217	3,330
Dead Stock	Rs. 3,48,641	
Amt. applied in reduction	2,15,000	
	6,99,906	11,33,122
Cash Balances with Correspondents	6,99,906	11,33,122
Cash and Currency Notes	1,45,22,359	1,29,28,271
Cash and Currency Notes		
	4,36,30,352	4,45,31,655

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Grimsel, 901 tons, Captain C. Thomas, sailed yesterday for Moulmein in ballast.

THE steamer Bengal, 1,095 tons, Captain D. Brodie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Said (13th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

THE ship Nyassa, 799 tons, Captain W. Buchart, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Bussorah (10th March) in ballast, and Mrs. Seton and four children as passengers.

THE steamer Argosy, 1,218 tons, Captain C. Peak, arrived in harbour on the 27th inst. from Port Said (13th March) in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

THE ship George Moon, 917 tons, Captain W. A. Sawyer, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Newcastle (6th Dec.), brought a cargo of 1,282 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. King, King and Co.

THE ship Canada, 1,707 tons, Captain H. Croker, which arrived in harbour on the 26th inst. from Mauritius (6th Feb.), brought a cargo of 20,091 bags sugar, and 7 cabin and 132 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahomed Sedick.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Adria, 781 tons, Captain A. W. Adamson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (11th March) with a cargo of 14,855 bags sugar, 12 packages dry fish, 4 bales piece-goods, and 180 packages cocoanuts. She brought 122 deck passengers.

THE A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Urano, 1,318 tons, Captain N. Ucropina, which arrived in harbour on the 27th instant from Hon.kong (2nd March), brought the following passengers :—Captain Clarenmont, Mr. Mistoovacki, and four deck (for Bombay), Mr. Thompson, Mr. Poglinecki, Mr. Dormaneck, and Bernard (for Trieste.) She brought the following cargo :—From Hongkong.—808 cases cassia, 48 packages silk, 4 packages laquered ware, 136 cases umbrellas, 1,750 bags sugar, and 44 cases bangles. From Penang.—200 slabs tin, 10 packages nutmegs, and 4 cases print. From Colombo—9 packages coffee, 15 packages mother-of-pearl shells, 14 casks beer, 45 cases brandy, and a quantity of sapanwood.

THE Hall Line steamer Rydal Hall, 1,737 tons, Captain O. Lloyd, which arrived in harbour on the 28th instant from Liverpool (27th February), brought the following cargo :—2,132 packages piece-goods, 98 bales twist, 72 casks beer, 3,332 bundles iron sheets, 7,820 bundles iron hoops, 556 cases brandy, 4,350 bars and 606 bundles iron, 6 cases clocks, 6 packages earthenware, 3 packages glassware, 2 cases ironware, 1 case false pearls, 31 cases liqueurs, 3 cases gold threads, 10 cases lamps, 200 barrels rosin, 62 cases hardware, 51 cases copper, 67 packages porter, 208 kegs rails, 305 boxes tinplates, 11 packages stores, 25 cases slates, 74 packages paints, 22 cases umbrellas, 70 packages rivets, 7,870 fire bricks, 220 casks clay, 50 bundles shovels and hoes, 64 cases soap, and many packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
27	Argosy	Peak	Port Said, March 13.
28	H.M.S. Woodlark	Wickham	Muscat, March 22.
	Adria (s).	Adamson	Mauritius, March 11.
	Bengal (s)	Brodie	Port Said, March 13.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	H. M. S. Dragon..	Holland	Aden.
	Grimsel (s)	Thomas	Moulmein.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Nizam, to China.
Steamer Urano, to Trieste.
Steamer Ossian, to United Kingdom.
Steamer Rydal Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Tenedos, to Marseilles and Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

March ARRIVALS.
24 Madura (s).....Starratt .....Bombay, March 3.
Ancona (s) .....Stead .....Southampton, Feb. 6.
DEPARTURES.
March 24.—Steamers Reliance, Discoverer, Chanda and a steamer (numbers undistinguishable). Ships Dunskeig and Juno.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 27TH MARCH, 1881.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·329
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·0
Dew Point	69·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·680
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8.)	0·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)..	86·2
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·1
General Direction of Wind*, and W., WNW, SE, ESE, W, WNW.	
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	219.
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·04
,, ,, ,, year	0·04

*From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 29.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.
39-80—H. Bicknell—Motebai vs Cooverbai and others—J. Macfarlane—Part heard.
415-80—Payne and G—Premjee Heerjee and others vs Rassoomjee Jadhowjee—Prescott and W.
37-80—Smith and F.—Meghjee Dossa vs Dadumeya Dosmahomed—R. M. Sayani.
171-80—Muljee and B—Bhowanibhoy Ramjee vs Premchund Roychund—Smith and F.
562-76—Ardeshir and H.—Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy vs C. A. Turner—Hearn, C. and L.
290-80—Smith and F.—Sir Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy vs Gopaldass Madhowdass—Prescot and W.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
91-81—Balkrishna and B—Gannoo Moroba Sett Dewanjee vs Gayabai and others.
95-81—A. F. Turner—Chabildass Lalloobhoy vs Essa Ahmed.
Long Causes.
79-80—Hearn, C. and L.—Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia vs The Nursey S. and W. Co.—Ardesir and H.—Part heard.
512-79—Tyabjee and D—Munchershaw Bezonji vs Cassumbhoy Dhurrumsey and others—Smith and F. ; J. Macfarlane Part heard.
347-80—Balkrishna and B—Sorabjee Manockjee vs Momed Sham Momed Hossin Nezamudin and others—C. Tyabjee.
223-80—Balkrishna and B—Rangrao Raojee Rege vs Ebrahim Khan Vulad Hoosein—M. H. Khan.
459-80—M. H. Khan—Seedhee Mahomed Khan bin Ebrahim Khan vs Rangrao Raojee Rege—Balkrishna and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice WEST.)
For Judgment.
418-80—Shamrao P—Sucaram Crustnajee and another vs Madon Crustnajee and others—Balkrishna and B, Ardesir and H. and in person.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Short Causes.
233-81—Tobin and R—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Sarah Shelloo and others.
Long Cause.
331-79—A. F. Turner—Meajee Hunsraj and others—vs Mathooradass Lowjee and another—Muljee and B.
475-80—R. M. Sayani—C. A. Turner vs Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia—Hearn C. and L.
46-81—Cragie L. and O.—Fatmabeebee bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay vs The Advocate General of Bombay and another—Cragie L. and O.
51-81—In person (paupers)—Amabai and another vs Framjee Maneckjee Ghcewala—Ardesir and H.
52-81—In person (a pauper)—Thucker Raghowjee Kheraz vs Thucker Kheraz Doongersey—In person.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 25.
Alves, Captain, R. E., on leave, from Rawal Pindee.
MARCH 26.
Olephant, Vety. Surg., on leave, from Harpur.
Prideaux, Captain, 6th Bombay N. I., on duty, from Neemuch.
Brown, Captain, S. C., from leave, from England.
MARCH 27.
Hatch, Lieut., 62nd Regt., on duty, from Mooltan.
Close, Lieut., R. A., from leave, from Poona.
Lloyd, Major, on retirement, from Peshawar.
Bell, Lieut. Col., Madras H. C., on leave, from Hingoli.
Watling, Surg. Major, on duty, from Poona.
MARCH 28.
Etheridge, 2nd Lieut., 5th Fusiliers, on leave, from Agra.
St. George, Captain, 6th Royal Regt., on duty, from Cawnpore.
Stavert, Lieut., 100th Regt., on duty, from Umballa.
McKinstry, Lieut., 6th Royal Regt., on leave, from Cawnpore.
Brown, 2nd Lieut., 6th Royal Regt., on leave, from Cawnpore.
Robinson, Captain, on retirement, from Agra.
Scudamore, Captain, 1-12th Foot, on leave, from Deolalee.
Sadbir, Captain, Queen's Bays, on duty, from Meerut.
Chamberlain, Lieut., C. I. Horse, on leave, from Augur.
Wilson, Lieut., 10th Hussars, on leave, from Lucknow.
Kerr, Lieut. Col., 10th Hussars, from Lucknow.
Stillwell, Captain, S. C., on leave, from Peshawar.
Hurington, Major, on retirement, from Nowshera.
Oswald, Dy. Asst. Gen., on leave, from Secundrabad.
DEPARTURES.—MARCH 28.
Olevier, Lieut., R. E., to join, to Ahmednuggur.
Gordon, Lieut. Col., 2nd Regt. H. C., on duty, to Akola.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS
BY LIEUT.-COL. COMMANDANT W. S. HEWETT.
Bombay, March 28, 1881.

1. IT is notified for information that the Council of Directors of the Bombay Education Society have been kind enough to issue an invitation to the officers and men of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps to be present at the distribution of prizes to the children of the Byculla Schools at 5-3 p. m. on Wednesday next, the 30th of March 1881. H. E. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K. C. M. G., C. I. E., Patron, in the chair.

2. Officers and members attending at the Apollo Bunder Gate to-morrow evening on the occasion of the departure of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief General Warre, C. B., are requested to do so in frock-coat, cloth trowsers, and helmets.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Under instuctions from the Horse Guards, Capt. H. C. Cholmondeley, Rifle Bgde., is directed to proceed to Poona to join the 1st battalion of his regiment, into which he has recently been promoted.

Lieut. A. D. Fraser, 92nd Foot, is granted leave of absence in India from the 27th Nov. 1880 (the date of his left Mooltan Cantonment), until the 24th Feb. 1881, the date of his embarkation for England, he having been unable from ill health to accompany his regiment.

The name of Lieut. V. A. M. Fowler, 2-8th Foot, is to be substituted for that of Lieut. B. L. Maisey, for duty at the regimental depot.

With the sanction of Govt., the following order is confirmed :

Oudh Division order, No. 396, dated the 12th Oct. 1880, appointing Capt. C. M. Stockley, 9th Foot, Offg. Depy. Asst. Adjt. Genl for Musketry, 3rd Circle, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 15th Oct. 1880.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated 19th Feb., directing Lieut.-Col. M. G. Clerk, Bl. I., to proceed from Benares to Allahabad for general duty.

Dated the 23rd Feb., directing Lieut.-Col M. G. Clerk, Bl. I., to assume command of the station, vice Lieut.-Col H. E. Glass, 2-22nd Regt., during the absence of the general officer commanding the division on inspection duty.

Jullundur Station order, dated the 20th Oct., appointing Major F. R. A. B. Constable, Bl. S. C., to the command of the depot 20th Punjab N. I. vice Capt. A. Fishe, 8th N. I.

Jubbulpore Station order, dated the 14th Feb., directing Col. W. G. M. Strickland, 13th Madras N. I., to assume command of the station, during the absence of the general officer commanding the Saugor district on inspection duty.

Dehra Dun Station order, dated the 2nd March, appointing Lieut. E. A. Travers, 2nd Goorkhas, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Lieut. H. S. Wheatley, proceeded on furlough.

Shillong Station order, dated the 1st March, appointing Capt. C. D. Swete, 10th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, Shillong, during the absence of the Dy. Asst. Adjt. Genlof the district on inspection duty.

14th Bengal Lancers.—Regtl. order, dated the 4th Feb., making the following appointments :—

Lieut.-Col. T. G. Ross, on leave on medical certificate.

Major R. Eardley Wilmot, Sqdn. Comdr., to officiate as Comdt.

Capt. J. P. C. Neville, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Comd., in addition to his other duties, vice Major R. C. W. Mitford.

Lieut. L. S. Peyton, Sqdn. Officer, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., vice Wilmot.

Lieut. M. L. Shipley, Offg. Sqdn. Officer, on probation, to officiate as Sqdn. Comdr., in addition to his other duties, vice Morrison.

4th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated the 24th Feb., making the following officiating appointments consequent on the departure of Major A. B. Douglas, on furlough.

Major H. E. Eliot, Wing Comdr., to officiate as 2nd in Comd.

Lieut. C. H. Des Vœux, Wing Officer and Adjt., to officiate as Wing Comdr, vice Eliot.

Lieut. R. B. Shawe, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjt., vice Des Vœux.

Lieut. H. M. Briscoe, Offg. Wing Officer, on probation, to officiate as Qrmr., vice Shawe.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873.)
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION will be held on TUESDAY, 29th March, at half-past five o'clock p.m., in the Boys' School. HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, BARONET, K. C. M. G., will preside.
BUSINESS.
To receive the Report of the Committee.
To declare the election of Members of Committee for the ensuing year.
To nominate the Auditor.
The proceedings will be followed by a Distribution of Prizes to the Children.
Friends and supporters of the Institution are invited to attend.
CHAS. GILDER, Secretary.

EX S. S. "TEBE."
ANOTHER BATCH of the world-renowned iron framed square Pianos in solid Walnutwood, of full compass and unrivalled sweetness of tone.
Solid square.....Rs. 675.
Ditto. sympathetic..... ,, 750.
Special arrangements for 3, 6 or 12 months' payment.
2, Rampart Row, Bombay, March 24th, 1881.
C. MARCKS & Co., Poona, 1, East Street.

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MARSHALL'S UTERINE,
CATHOLICON,
Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.
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ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME.

THE ANNUAL GRAND AMATEUR CONCERT
IN AID OF THE FUNDS OF THE
ROYAL ALFRED SAILORS' HOME
Under the patronage and in the presence of His Excellency Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, Bart., G. C. M. G., C. I. E., will take place on the evening of TUESDAY, the 5th of April next, in the TOWN HALL.

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Duett Piano....Dause Napolitane .....Sydney Smith.
MRS. MORLAND AND MR. JOHNSTON.
2. Song Soprano ..The Irish Imigrant ....Linley.
MRS. HEWETT.
3. Song .....Out on the Rocks.....S. Dolley.
MRS. ADAMS.
4. Duett (Tenor and Baritone)....Excelsior.
MR. KER AND MR. WYER.
5. Song .....The Children's Home..F. Cowen.
With Piano and Harmonium Accompaniment.
MRS. MORLAND.
6. Song Soprano....
7. Trio.....The Hawthorn Glade..Bennett
MRS. MORLAND, MR. KER, AND MR. WYER.
PART 2.
1. Duett (Piano and Harmonium).
2. Song Baritone....At the Ferry.....Wellings.
MR. WYER.
3. Song .....Alas ! Those Chimes ....Wallace.
MRS. ADAMS.
4. Duett (Contralto)..Tel Kamenti .....Campana.
MRS. MORLAND AND MRS. ADAMS.
5. Song Tenor.....The Message .....Blumenthal.
MR. KER.
6, Song .....My Queen .....Blumenthal.
MRS. MORLAND.
7. Quintette .....Blow Gentle Gales..Sir Henry Bishop.
MRS. HEWETT, MRS. MORLAND, MRS. ADAMS, MR. WYER AND MR. KERR.
Accompanyists, M. A. MANT, Esq., and G. R. JOHNSTONE, Esq.
Tickets may be had from any of the Directors, or from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where also reserved seats can be secured.
First seats, Rupees 3.
Family tickets to admit four, Rupees 10.
Second seats, Rupees 2.

ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING.
ASTHMA AND DIFFICULT BREATHING.
PROMPTLY RELIEVED BY DATURA TATULA.
ASTHMATIC PAROXYSMS AVERTED AND SUBDUED BY
DATURA TATULA, THE EFFECTUAL REMEDY FOR
ASTHMA AND OTHER AFFECTIONS OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.
DATURA TATULA, GROWN AND PREPARED BY
SAVORY & MOORE, NEW BOND St., LONDON, in all forms for Inhalation—Cigars, Cigarettes, or Tobacco—Pastilles and Powder for burning. Sold everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCKMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.
BIRTH.
GONSALVES—March 27th, at Bandora, the wife of Assistant Surgeon J. F. Gonsalves, L. M., of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1881.

IT is only two years and a half since General Warre, who leaves Bombay to-day, assumed the reins of office from Sir Charles Stavely. In October, 1878, when our troops were returning from Malta and Cyprus ; when Sir Neville Chamberlain had been refused passage through the Khyber to Kabul, the change of chiefs took place. General Warre came to this presidency with a wide experience, gained and matured after a service of over forty years in many parts of the Queen's dominions. The official record of his war service is as follows :—" Lieutenant-General H. James Warre, C.B., while employed on the staff in Canada in 1845-46, examined and reported upon the river communications (2,300 miles) between Montreal and Red River Settlement, with a view to the transport of troops ; also surveyed and reported upon the various settlements in the Oregon Territory and Vancouver's Island. Joined the 57th Regiment in the Crimea on 27th March, 1855, and continued to serve throughout the siege of Sebastopol until the conclusion of peace in 1856. After Colonel Shadforth was killed in action on 18th June assumed the command of the regiment, and continued in command, being present on the 8th September at the evacuation of Sebastopol, and on all occasions when the regiment was engaged during the siege. Accompanied the regiment with the Expeditionary Force to Odessa, and was present at the bombardment and surrender of Kinborn (medal with clasp, C.B., 5th Class of the Medjidie, and Turkish Medal). Commanded the 57th Regiment on its removal from Malta through Egypt to India, and afterwards on the line of posts on the Taptee River, in co-operation with the Central India Field Force in 1858. Also in the war of 1861, in New Zealand, and at the assault on the rebel Maori positions on the Kaitikara River on the 4th June, 1863. Afterwards as colonel on the staff, commanded the troops in the province of the Taranaki under martial law during the whole of the operations on the West Coast in 1863-66 ; was present and in command of the troops in the action at Poutoko, 2nd October, 1863, at the assaults and capture of the rebel Maori strongholds at Ahuhaee and Kaitaki in March, 1864, and Mataitawa and To Arei in October, 1864 ; also the occupation of Opunaki and subsequent operations at Warea and Te Puru. Commanded the Field Force which was ordered to meet the troops from the South, and opened the coast line of 150 miles from Taranaki to Wanganui. Was specially mentioned in Sir Duncan Cameron's despatches for his conduct during the war. Received the pension for distinguished conduct for his services in New Zealand (medal). Appointed Colonel, 99th Foot on the 8th October, 1880." The exploration of the route across the American Continent to the Red River, and ultimately to the Pacific shore, was an achievement which, if duly set forth in a durable record, would have made the fame of the young officer who accomplished it. He was the first—if we except trappers and Indians—who ever crossed the Continent and found that there were practicable passes in the Rocky Mountains. When he got to the Pacific he found there his friend Sir W. Peel with his frigate, and together they explored the rivers and estuaries of the coast. Unfortunately he did not write an account of his adventures on the journey across the Continent and subsequently in exploring the almost unknown coast. But he made careful sketches of the scenery and objects of interest on the route, for he was then, as subsequently in India, an indefatigable artist. As we have seen, General Warre commanded a field column on the South-West Coast of the Northern Island of New Zealand ; and one incident of his connection with that campaign, briefly referred to above, reflects much credit on him and merits mention here. General Cameron had failed to open the coast road from Taranaki to Wanganui ; the then Colonel Warre, at the head of some 500 men, reported that he apprehended no grave difficulties in doing what was anxiously desired. But General Cameron almost scouted the idea. He wrote to Sir George Gray, the Governor of the Colony :—" You will have heard of Colonel Warre's advance to the Stoney River, and the apprehension of the natives suspected of murder. Colonel Warre talks (how easy it is to talk !) of marching down the coast with a flying column of 500 men and meeting me at Patea ; but for what object he does not explain. He calculates on meeting with no opposition, and his march would of course only be possible on that condition, for 200 men in a good Pah would effectually bar his progress ; and if attacked by such a body as that by which we were attacked on Wednesday, he would inevitably come to grief." But the field column did not come to grief. Colonel Warre started on his expedition, and reached General Cameron's advanced post at Waigongoro after a most successful march, having opened a line of communications that was afterwards most valuable in the operations of the war.

General Warre handed over the command of his regiment, the 57th Foot, in December, 1867, and went on temporary half-pay, but was not long allowed to remain without employment. Having been promoted to the rank of major-general in 1870, he was placed on the staff in Ireland, in command of the Infantry Brigade at the Curragh, and was transferred some two years later to the Belfast District, which appointment he held until 1875. We may mention that during the time General Warre was at Belfast General Primrose was Deputy Adjutant-General on the Head-quarter staff of the Irish command at Dublin. Since his arrival in this presidency General Warre has evinced an untiring diligence in mastering the petty details of the many offices under his immediate control. Though he hardly accepted a heritage of blunders, still he overwhelmed himself with details about matters which had better been left to staff officers and clerks. He has travelled along all the main routes of his command, inspecting every station of moderate importance. In January, 1879, Sind was visited ; in November, 1879, the Army Head-quarters marched through the extensive Mhow Division ; and this last cold season Belgaum and Dharwar have been inspected.

In the many changes of his staff, General Warre has not been fortunate. Brigadier-General Burrows left under the farewell order of the 23rd January, 1880 ; the late Brigadier-General Brooke left Head-quarters in March last year for a brigade of the Kandahar Division ; and Brigadier-General Hogg, who succeeded General Burrows, left India sick last July. General Warre has also had three changes amongst his Military Secretaries. But no officer filled the then unpopular position with more dignity than the late Colonel Ponsonby Cox, R. E., and we gladly take this opportunity of paying a brief and passing tribute to his memory. From October, 1879, to April, 1880—six short months—Colonel Cox was Military Secretary, during which time by a kindly, patient manner he won the high appreciation of all officers, junior and senior, in the careful, conscientious way he listened with sympathetic interest to their wants or wishes. The subaltern knew that he spoke to a man whose heart was in the right place, while the field officer felt satisfied with the courteous and soldier-like reply he received. We may say that when the *Gazette* notified that Colonel Cox had left the Chief's staff for civil employment, the announcement was read with sincere regret by all military men who had the privilege of his acquaintance. He was succeeded by the able and energetic Major Rivett-Carnac. The unfortunate appointment of Lieut. Colonel Justice to the position of Assistant Adjutant-General at Mhow we referred to at the time. This bestowal of patronage was then received with ill-concealed disfavour by both military and civil circles. We have described it as unfortunate, in that no steps were taken to previously ascertain whether such an open breach of the regulations would be sanctioned or passed over by the Secretary of State. Owing to this want of foresight, Lieut.-Colonel Justice was suddenly and peremptorily relieved of the appointment, while even inadequate reparation could not be made to the officer displaced for the ex-Military Secretary. The appointment of an Aide-de-Camp to the Head-quarter Office was vigorously criticised last year, and we hardly considered the plausible excuse put forward was sufficient or acceptable on public grounds.

The appointment of General Burrows to command a brigade of the Kandahar Force was not viewed with any special interest or remark at the time. General Burrows had been a regimental officer of long standing before he was brought into the Quartermaster-General's Department from the command of the 15th Regiment N. I. Having completed his tour of staff service, during which time he acted under Sir Charles Staveley as Adjutant-General,—when it was alleged the Bombay Army had no officer qualified for so high a position,—he was nominated to the Nusserabad brigade, and would, it is reasonable to suppose, in the ordinary course of peace time have been placed on the establishment as a brigadier, but being of active habits and strongly expressing a desire to take the field, he was appointed to General Primrose's division. In truth, at the time of the appointment of General Burrows there was little or no complaint from any quarter. Had he not met with overwhelming numbers at Maiwand, there is no reason to suppose he would not have won the day. His personal bravery entitled him to the favour of fortune. But what shall be said of his despatches, the official record of the defeat ? Every Englishman who read any of the many descriptions collected from the officers and private soldiers of that brigade must have felt his heart relent towards the commander who behaved as we all know General Burrows did on that day. It is surprising that when writing his despatch he did not take his text from his orders and say : "We were sent out to prevent Sirdar Ayoub Khan from passing to Ghuzni. We met him and fought him in the open field as best we could. He very considerably overmatched us in men and guns. The regimental rolls of dead and lists of wounded speak for themselves." It has been said that General Warre should not have selected General Burrows for a brigade, as he had never seen war service. But if that rule had been acted on throughout, it would have occasioned much embarrassment. Not a single brigadier was selected at the outset of the Afghan Campaign who had ever been under fire with more than a major's or captain's command. Again, if considerable service on the staff should be a bar to an officer getting employment in the field, we may ask what positions has General Roberts filled, and how much regimental duty does his record show ? Defeat has overtaken the most approved commanders before, and in one instance since, the field of Maiwand was lost. It has been also said that the nomination of General Primrose and Colonel Nuttall to their respective late commands was done by General Warre. This is not, however, quite true. As to General Primrose, orders were received from Simla to send a general officer to Kandahar who was on the home list, and as it was well known that there was only one with that qualification in the Bombay command, it can hardly be said that General Warre nominated General Primrose. As to Colonel Nuttall, an infantry officer, being put in command of a cavalry brigade, the appointment was made and in force before General Warre assumed the Bombay command. Allowing General Brooke to leave the Head-quarter staff at the time he did was hardly wise, considering the requirements and complications of the then administration of the army. In General Brooke General Warre lost a most capable and valuable staff officer, who had he been spared to return would have left his mark in the discipline, efficiency, and general condition of the machinery of the Bombay Army. The late Commander-in-Chief has been blamed because the Bombay Reserve Division of the Kandahar Field Force was not ready to move at once when the news of Sirdar Ayoub Khan's departure from Herat was telegraphed from Teheran. The facts of the case are these. The troops under General Phayre beyond the frontier from the base at Sibi to the Kojuck up the two lines of communication—the Bolan and the Narri railway route—were necessarily scattered over some 316 miles of road. This part of the country was suffering much from a protracted drought of two years' duration, so much so that forage for all animals had to be brought up from Sind. In the month of May all the transport animals were withdrawn from the staging posts to the grazing ground in the Sungane Valley, and the Bolan route was almost closed for the want of forage. Then it was that the rumoured advance from Herat got abroad. General Phayre telegraphed to Kandahar pointing out the absolute necessity of a strong, well-found brigade of the three arms being posted in Pishin, having Killa Abdula for its rendezvous, with the line from Chaman by Kushdil Khan eastward to immediately watch, and still be within ten days' march at most from Kandahar, if needed, as a reinforcement ; but General Phayre's proposal was regarded by the Simla authorities as too expensive on the score of transport, and unnecessary. The Bombay Head-quarters had no part or lot in this : all was managed elsewhere.

A well-appointed Intelligence Department is the absolute essential to the efficiency of every body of troops engaged in field operations, as necessary as a compass is to a ship, and it is much to be regretted that General Primrose was not provided with a staff for topographic duty. This cannot, however, be placed to General Warre's account. Cavalry, the arm most useful for collecting information under the ordinary conditions of warfare was remarkably weak in numbers, and no European regiment of the branch was thought necessary for the Kandahar Force. But, as we have said before, the responsibility did not rest with General Warre.

The virulent criticism the Bombay Army met at the hands of certain journals last year was much felt by all connected with it, and very keenly by General Warre. Malevolent detraction had its effect at the time ; and now that the honours for the campaign have been gazetted, the result is evident in the manner our troops have been ignored, even to the extent that in a whole division a brevet reward has not been granted to one of its members. We trust that Sir Robert Phayre will give his attention to this and bring the matter to the notice of the authorities. He must consider that his late command has been most unjustly treated. He recommended that some equivalent decoration for their gallant march should be awarded, as has been to the more fortunate members of the Kabul-Kandahar Force ; and his despatch of October last gives many incidents of untiring zeal under continued privations. We trust Sir James Fergusson, who as an old soldier must feel the slight passed upon the troops of his presidency, will also raise his voice against this most unreasonable way the abuse showered on gallant men has been accepted by the Simla authorities to be in effect true instead of basely false. Now that General Warre has handed over his command, it rests with His Excellency in Council to insist on full justice for the military of his jurisdiction employed in the late campaign. General Warre has always firmly upheld the rights and the honour of the army of which he was the Chief, and it is to be hoped that his successor will do the same.

WE learn that the Supreme Government profess to explain why they disregarded the claims of Bombay officers in selecting a successor for Mr. Spence in the Post-Office. They say that, in selecting a Bengal civilian from the Central Provinces, they were

TELEGRAMS.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE AND THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, MARCH 28.

Replying to the Catholic Bishop and a deputation, the Maharaja of Mysore said :—"Those who labour in the cause of religion are always a help to the Government, and Roman Catholicism in particular may well be credited with inculcating principles of peace and loyalty in the minds of the people. Twenty-six thousand Canarese Christians of Mysore are peacefully and zealously following industrial occupations without collision with other faiths, thus bearing testimony to the fact that while propagating their faith, the Roman Catholic sacredly avoid breaking down social institutions or impairing mutual good will."

TELEGRAM FROM THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

The following telegram was received yesterday from the Viceroy at Simla :—"Maharaja of Mysore, I am commanded by the Queen-Empress to offer your Highness Her Majesty's congratulations upon your installation, and to express Her Majesty's best wishes for your Highness's prosperity and that of the country. The Queen-Empress commands me to thank your Highness warmly for the very kind and loyal telegram which Her Majesty received from you."

SUSPECTED INCENDIARISM IN BRITISH BURMAH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 28.

The Poungday Assistant Commissioner's court-house and registration office were totally burnt on Sunday, all the civil and criminal records, stamps, registers, and furniture being destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown, but incendiarism is suspected, and a reward of Rs. 200 has been offered for information.

LATEST NEWS FROM KANDAHAR.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, MARCH 28.

It is reported from Kandahar, dated March 26, that in consequence of some petty quarrel Mahomed Hashim Khan has been summoned to Herat by Ayoub. There is a rumour that Sartip Nur Mahomed Khan, a near relative of Hashim Khan, has joined him with the Kandahar troops.

Travellers from Seistan report that the present Governor of Seistan, as a reprisal for robbery of caravans in Persian territory, has made a raid across the Helmund into Afghan territory and plundered two villages. He was making a second attack, when Ibrahim Khan of Chakansur sent his son to him with presents as hostage of future good behaviour.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Indian Telegraph.)

TURKISH WAR PREPARATIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 27.

The Sultan has requested the Khedive to have a contingent of Egyptian troops ready for service against Greece in the event of a war with that country.

FUNERAL OF THE CZAR.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 27.

The final funeral ceremonies of the late Czar took place to-day.

THE BASUTO WAR.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

Latest advices from the Cape state that an engagement of an indecisive character has taken place at Baleka between the Colonials and the Basutos, in which Colonel Carrington was severely wounded.

The Governor of Cape Colony has made a speech in which he said that although the Basutos were defiant, there were indications which might lead to an early conclusion of peace.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MALTA, MARCH 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here on the evening of the 25th inst.

SUEZ, MARCH 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

ADEN, MARCH 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna left here this evening.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 28.

The Hall Line steamer Branksome Hall left here for Bombay on the morning of 27th.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Bombay mails of the 10th instant arrived at Brindisi on 26th instant.

LONDON, MARCH 26.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats unchanged.

Fair Dhollera	.....	4½d.
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	84¾
4½ do.	do.	91¾
3 do.	Consols for account	100¼
5 do.	French Rente, 1872	121¼
Bar Silver	.....	52 1-16d.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 28, 8-50 A.M.

French mail-steamer Oxus, from Aden, arrived

GALLE, MARCH 28, 5-35 P.M.

Mail-steamer Rosetta, from Bombay, arrived.

We publish to-day, in the form of a Supplement, the complete Financial Statement issued at Calcutta last Friday evening.

A very largely attended evening party was given at Government House, Malabar Point, last evening as a farewell to General and Mrs. Warre.

The new Commander-in-Chief of Bombay, General Hardinge, Mr. Hope, and Mr. Erskine, the Commissioner of Sinde, who are passengers by the incoming mail-steamer, will be the guests of H. E. Sir James Fergusson at Government House.

The annual general meeting in connection with the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home was held yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of His Excellency Sir James Fergusson. The annual report and the statement of accounts were read by the Hon. Secretary. The report was of a satisfactory nature, and the accounts showed that after current expenses had been paid, there would be a small balance at credit. It appeared that the total daily number of officers and seamen of all ratings who boarded in the Home during 1880 was 10,683, the daily total for the year of destitute seamen accommodated in the Home being 928. A number of resolutions were brought before the meeting and passed, the speakers being the Hon. L. Ashburner, Rev. Dr. Evans, the Hon. Justice Kemball, Capt. Kemp, B. V. R., Mr. J. K. Bythell, Mr. Martin Wood, Hon. Mr. Justice West. Major General Hewett, Mr. F. Mathew, Rev. R. F. Winter, and Capt. Morland. H. E. the Governor made a short speech in which he expressed his sympathy with the objects of the Home, and his wish to do all in his power to promote the moral and material welfare of the British merchant sailor. We hold over for a day a complete account of the proceedings.

We have been requested to state that the case of *Habeas Corpus* against the Zenana Mission School authorities in the matter of Bai Perozbai, daughter of Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Parukh, brought before the High Court on Saturday, has been amicably settled. Bai Perozbai having returned to her parents.

The draft for the 2nd Battalion 4th King's has been transferred from the Jumna to the Serapis, due at Bombay on the 14th April next. With the exception of a few details, the above are the only troops coming out from England in the Serapis.

The 19th N. I. arrived at Kurrachee from Afghanistan on the 25th instant. The regiment is to be brought from Kurrachee to Bombay in the Dalhousie in three detachments, the first to embark on the 29th March, the second on the 19th April, and the third on the 29th April. The 19th goes to Malegaum.

An increase of Rs. 1,800 a year to the salary of the Assistant Deputy Harbour Master, Calcutta, has been sanctioned by the Port Commissioners in their annual budget for the ensuing official year. The salary of the post has hitherto been Rs. 450. It has now been augmented to Rs. 600 per mensem.

A Calcutta paper states that the bust of the late Mr. J. Sutcliffe, Principal of the Presidency College, arrived in Calcutta on Saturday last. It is a faithful likeness of the late Principal, who is represented in his academic costume, and it has been finished by Mr. Mullens, the well-known sculptor. The bust, which is of white Italian marble, measures about three feet and three inches in height.

Of the native papers published in the Punjab, the *Akbar-i-Anjuman-i-Punjab*, the *Koh-i-Noor*, the *Aftab-i-Punjab*, the *Akhbar-i-Am*, the *Punjab Punch*, and the *Delhi Punch* are all strongly in favour of the retention of Kandahar. The *Punjabi* is the only paper in favour of its evacuation.

Mr. Lepel Griffin has returned from his interview with he Viceroy at Kanhpur to Central India, and is at present at Gwalior, where he has paid a ceremonial visit to, and received a similar visit from, Maharaja Sindhia.

A Government resolution states that Government are glad to observe an improvement in the attendance and a revival of the traffic at the Khed Bramha Fair held in February last. The sales effected aggregated Rs. 97,414 in value, being more than double those of 1880, and much in excess of the value of the goods disposed of during the two previous years, 1878 and 1879. The absence of crime is also satisfactory.

It is stated from Peshawar that the allowances made to the Afghan pensioners have been increased. Wali Mahomed's to Rs. 4,000 per mensem ; Ibrahim Khan's to 1,500 ; Zakaria Khan's to Rs. 1,000 ; and to some others in proportion.

Nawab Sir Ghulam Hussain Khan, K. C. S. I., has been seriously ill at Peshawar, where he had been summoned as a witness in the enquiry into the charges against Mahomed Hyat Khan. He has now so far recovered as to be able to proceed to his home.

The leading Punjab paper also is dissatisfied with the list of Afghan honours, but feels "convinced that a farther supplementary list will appear as soon as there has been time to rectify omissions of inadvertence, which, perhaps, are on these occasions scarcely altogether avoidable." We hope that when the supplementary list so generally looked for appears, the services of the Bombay troops will not be forgotten.

Lieut.-Genl. the Hon. A. E. Hardinge, C. B., the new Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, being expected by the incoming mail-steamer early in the forenoon to-day, a guard of honour consisting of 100 rank and file of the 21st Regiment N. I., with band and regimental colour, under the command of a European officer, will parade at the Apollo Bunder. A salute of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery.

The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Bombay Education Society will take place at 5 p. m. to-morrow (Wednesday) in the Byculla Schools. After the adoption of the report of the council of directors, the members of the society will adjourn at 5-30 p. m. to the boys' play shed, where H. E. the Governor will preside at the distribution of prizes to the pupils. These annual gatherings are usually very largely attended, the part-singing of the children being a great attraction. We will publish the programme to-morrow.

The *Madras Mail* concludes that the appointment of Colonel Wilson to the post in the Council which has been regarded as the one which Sir Frederick Roberts desired would seem to shew that the General will, after all, go to Madras as Commander-in-Chief.

It is reported from Peshawar that Abdul Russool, the Governor of Jellalabad, has proceeded with a force of one infantry regiment and two guns to attack Faiz Mahomed Khan. The Shinwaris, who were defeated the other day, are said to have lost twenty men killed, the Lalpura men, who attacked them in retaliating for the robbery of the Kafila, losing only four.

Another instance of violence occurred on the Peshawar frontier a few days ago. Lieutenant T. P. Cather, R. E., whilst visiting Fort Mackeson, was assailed, and his sergeant was stabbed in the back by one of the frontier fanatics, apparently an Afridi.

The Lahore paper's Kandahar correspondent telegraphed, March 23 :—The best authority states that Kandahar will be evacuated by 20th April. Colonel Fenton arrived yesterday and assumed command of the Second Brigade. The murder of the Kabul Envoy is unconfirmed. Nothing authentic is known of the whereabouts of Abdul Rahman's force. The occupation by the Ghilzais, bitter foes of the Duranis, of Kandahar, will not tend to future tranquillity. It is believed that Ayoub's embarrassments are exaggerated. Abdul Rahman is not strong enough to hold the country, which has repeatedly declared for his rival. Without external material aid Kandahar will add serious troubles and weakness, and will probably end in the entire loss of his power and Ayoub's supremacy. An outbreak of Ghazis is expected.

The *Indian Daily News* wonders when the Government will give up its system of sending political officers, junior civilians, or junior military officers to hamper and bother experienced soldiers. Major C. E. Macaulay (who accompanies the Waziri expedition as Political Officer) is an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, and although he has been in Dera Ismael Khan for some time, we do not imagine any one will believe that he knows more of frontier matters than Brigadier Kennedy, who joined the 2nd Punjab Cavalry, a frontier regiment, in 1863, and who has commanded that fine regiment since 1865. By all means attach an officer to the General Commanding, to relieve him of routine and office work ; but the political work should be in the hands of the man who has to do the fighting. It sets up a division not only of authority, but of opinion, it sets up juniors over seniors, and it leads to a system of making things pleasant as rapidly as possible. The result is a series of compromises all along the frontier, and these act as the seeds of never-ending little wars. The system is bad in theory, and worse in practice ; but it is the system to which the Foreign Office has become wedded, but which within the past two or three years it has tried hard to make ridiculous It will not be long before it will be said that it requires a good man to make a frontier soldier, but anybody will do for a political.

The Bishop of Calcutta has been in Tinnevelly exhorting the Church at Nagalapura, where there is a large missionary station. His lordship's presence appears to have worked up the Native Christians to much enthusiasm. A large crowd went out to meet him while yet two miles out, and brought him in procession to the town. The morning service was then conducted by the Bishop before an assembly of some 5,000, in a manner which is described as having given "general satisfaction." A sort of ecclesiastical levée followed soon after, the leading members of the local church being presented to the Bishop. Subsequently his lordship received, "in a body," the Christian women of the station, and in the evening went away amidst a blaze of fireworks.

The official report of the state of the weather and prospects of the crops in the N. W. Provinces during the week ended the 23rd inst. states :—The weather is cooler. Rain has fallen in most districts, and has done harm to the mangoes, but is good for sugar-cane sowings. Hailstorms have caused some damage in Farukhabad and Agra. Rabi everywhere being harvested, and outturn is generally good. Prices stationary or falling. Small-pox and measles increasing in Allahabad, but in Partabgarh small-pox is decreasing, and elsewhere general health good. Cattle-disease continues in Partabgarh and Kumaun.

Can any one, the *Indian Daily News* asks tell why the Government should keep such men as Hubeeboollah, Daood Shah, and Yahiya Khan in India ? "What have they done that they should be elevated into that *otium* of orientals, the estate of pensioners on the Indian Government ? There is an absurdity in this arrangement somewhere. Perhaps the Foreign Department wishes to keep them as proofs that India did do something during the last two-and-a-half years. Now that Kandahar has been given to Sirdar Abdul Rahman, and consequently occasion for a civil war in Afghanistan, it would be cheaper to let the sirdars go. They might materially assist in the development of events."

A meeting was held at the Prayer Meeting Hall, in New Town, Madras, on Tuesday evening last, by some members of the Nonconformist bodies in Madras, with the view of taking steps to establish a society for training young men for the ministry from the Eurasian community. The circular convening the meeting states that the conviction has been forcing itself upon many thoughtful minds for some years past that the time has now arrived when the Eurasian Protestant Nonconforming churches of India should vigorously bestir themselves to provide an intelligent clergy from the people.

The report that the Ameer in person was about to proceed to Kandahar is again repeated, the *Civil and Military Gazette* says, from Kabul. He will take with him several regiments of infantry and cavalry, leaving the capital under the care of Mahomed Jan and Mahomed Yusuf. It is said that the Ameer is in constant communication with the Russian authorities at Tashkend, with the view of detaching them from any possible alliance with Ayoub Khan. A number of persons of some consideration have been imprisoned and fined by order of the Ameer. Among them are Zafarudin Khan, charged with embezzlement when in charge of the magazine in Shere Ali's reign ; Ameer Khan, Belund Kul, Faiz Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Hussein, Akhtar Balund, and Balund Khan. The talk of the city was that the British would send Sirdar Mahomed Afzul Khan as envoy to Kabul.

The Russian indemnity, a China paper states, is to be paid out of the Canton Customs, by three yearly instalments of three million roubles.

It is reported that upwards of two-thirds of the capital required for starting the new Chinese cotton-mills has been subscribed. Some of the shares have been taken up as far south as Singapore.

The case before Chief Justice French at Canton against an Englishman, one Page, of the Customs service, who is alleged to have, in the execution of his duty, shot a Chinese smuggler, has turned out to be less conclusive than was at first expected. No proof being forthcoming that Page fired the shot that caused the man's death, he was acquitted. The question as to the position of the members of the Chinese Customs is, however, still likely to come before the Superior Courts, because it is open to the authorities, through Page, to now prosecute the English Consul, who initiated these proceedings, and carry the case to the highest Court of Appeal ; and this, it is said, they intend to do.

On the arrival of the steamer Protos in London with a cargo of Australian frozen meat several weeks ago, a telegram was sent to Melbourne to say that some of the meat when cooked was found to be dry. The statement was one which the directors of the Australian Frozen Meat Company could not account for, as they had no grounds for believing that the process was in any way defective. To satisfy the minds of some of the shareholders, they caused an experiment to be made at the works. Thirty sheep were killed and the carcases frozen hard, six with the skins on. Several quarters of beef, some turkeys and fowls, were operated upon at the same time. After the meat had been kept in the ice-house for a number of days, it was taken out and gradually thawed, until it reached the temperature of the atmosphere. Portions were distributed amongst the shareholders, and cooked three days afterwards. In every case the meat, when placed on the table and compared with joints obtained from the butcher, proved to be of excellent quality and free from any appearance of dryness. The length of time that meat is kept frozen does not matter—at least, so it is believed—because the effect of extreme cold is simply to preserve the flesh in an unaltered state. On the other hand, it may be desirable not to thaw the meat rapidly, as a sudden change of temperature may cause a disintegration of the fibres. In the experiments alluded to the carcases were allowed about a day and-a-half to thaw. If frozen meat is treated in a common-sense way on its delivery in London the Australians believe there is no reason to fear dryness or any like cause of complaint.

HOG-HUNTING AT BARODA.

(FROM A SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BARODA, MARCH 27.

Few sportsmen will dispute that one of the most enjoyable forms of sport of the many open to the Englishman in India is the exhilarating gallop after the wild boar. I doubt if anywhere in this country the amusement can be more thoroughly enjoyed than here in Baroda. Consider for one moment the desiderata of pig-sticking—a good bund-o-bust, abundant pig, plenty of horses, an easy country, pleasant companions, and the accessibility of the meet. All these were forthcoming. The most celebrated meet is on the banks of the river Mih, about 18 miles from Baroda and 12 from the sea. There the Baroda prince has a palace with accommodation for himself and his followers, and for his guests the State has built in years gone by two shikar bungalows charmingly situated on the high south bank of the river, immediately overlooking the water, which flows in a broad stream towards the sea some 50 feet directly at your feet as you step out of the verandah of either bungalow. One large room is told off as a mess-room, in which all the party breakfast and dine off the sumptuous fare provided by their generous host the Maharaja. For the royal house of Baroda does not do things by halves. An invitation is circulated in the station to all who care to join in the sport, and all the trouble you need take in the matter is to write opposite your name "going."

At the appointed time, say 4-30 p.m., the day before the first meet, a barouche and pair of horses drives into your compound ; you get into the carriage, and find yourself driven swiftly along a road newly made for the occasion, and carried perfectly straight across the fields, the hedges being levelled and the ground cleared wherever necessary, towards your destination, Dubka. Every six miles or so a refresh relay of horses is hooked on to your carriage, and you find yourself, after a pleasant afternoon drive of a little over two hours, arriving in the compound on the banks of the Mih River, where, should there not be sufficient accommodation in the two bungalows, you find comfortable tents ready pitched. The dust washed off and your boy consulted as to the safe arrival of your spears, saddle, bridle, &c., and you find dinner is ready in the mess-room. The guests numbered 12 in all, four being ladies, to make our happiness complete. After doing ample justice to an excellent dinner, we all adjourned outside and drank our coffee on the top of the high bank of the Mih in a glorious moonlight. Several old hands were there and listened with eager ears to the tales of daring and adventures narrated by their more experienced seniors. Time passes only too quickly, however, and before one knows it it is growing late, and we make a general move to the "dowy" to dream of "first spears" and mighty boars. How wonderfully still and peaceful tents look in an Indian moonlight, and one can almost believe an irreverent youngster who declares he could hear his venerable chief snoring through three tents and a bungalow !

How the scene changed at early dawn ! Horses neighing, bits and stirrups jingling, lusty cries of "boy" and more feeble demands for "Ayah" soon rouse the expectant members of our hunt party. In every variety of light costume out of each tent tumbled a man or two, eager to get first pick of the horses sent by the Maharaja for our use. They were soon careering round the compound, spear in rest and hatless, to try the paces of the crocks and speculating on the probability of a cropper either through the faults of their mount or their own deficiency in the power of adhesion. These preliminaries settled, all disappear for a few moments and appear again shortly, dressed for the fray in that sweet disregard of fashion common to India, where each man turns out as best he pleases himself, and not according to the laws unchangeable that govern sport on horseback in old England.

We all meet in the mess-room and do more or less justice to chota-hazri ; the ladies and the syces' hands almost too excited to eat or drink, than which nothing is more absolutely necessary when you are about to expose you self for hours to atropical sun. Word comes at last that the Maharaja is ready, and we all mount and ride across a cotton field to the village where is the Raja's palace. He only keeps us waiting a minute or two, and then the cavalcade (for the Raja's attendants are a legion), horsemen and horsewomen, elephants, spare horses, and gharri-wallahs, moves on. After a short canter along the sandy Guzerat lanes for about a mile and a half, we pass through a line of beaters, evidently waiting the signal to begin. On yet another mile, the country rapidly changing its character as we cross nullah after nullah and descend gradually towards the famed, Dubka plain on the south bank of the river. At last we reach the edge of the plain, and see to right and to left of us the low range of hills from which we have just issued, and which are said by us but the somewhat abrupt end of the level country of Guzerat, while in front of us is a glorious piece of galloping ground, some five miles long by three broad, intervening between us and the river. For half-a-mile from the foot of the hills there is an unbroken level maidan, while beyond to the river and in the direction in which we shall have to ride the boar the ground is dotted with karinda bushes. The manager of the hunt now assigns us our places at intervals along the foot of the hills, with the Maharaja under his umbrella on horseback, spear in hand, in about the centre.

We see that numerous gullies lead down from the higher country to this plain and break its contour, and soon realise that down these, where in the rainy season the drainage of the highland rushes to the river, we may hope soon to see the sounder of pig come cantering. How one holds one's breath and listens to the cries of the beaters away on the hills, steadily working their line on towards the edge of the hills and driving, *par consequence*, all living things before them ! One's horse seems by his distended nostrils and quivering flanks to understand and to feel the excitement just as much as his rider. Suddenly the beaters give a loud yell, and we know the pig are breaking—but where ? A few minutes longer, which seems an hour, and we see and hear galloping to our left front, and there, sure enough, are the lucky ones riding a big boar for dear life towards the bushes in front. But patience, and the natives draw your attention to a big boar making for these same karinda bushes about 600 yards to your left, and away you go with all the speed your horse has in him. As you gallop you feel sure you *must* catch him with that quick sympathy peculiar to man and his, and all the glories of a first spear and a virgin one rise before you to incite you ; but another 200 or 300 yards and you don't seem to be gaining on the beauty as you ought, and ride harder and harder, becoming aware at the same time that the riders, two of them being ladies, are galloping parallel with you and closer to the bushes for which the pig is making. You are lucky, and just before the pig gains what he hopes will be a safe cover, you are able just to reach him with the point of your spear, and are surprised to find that though you are barely within reach of him your spear penetrates his flesh like a knife cutting into warm butter. But beware ! The moment you touch him there is an ominous grunt, and away he goes straight as an arrow for the nearest horseman (the others are close on you now), who receives him gallantly on the point of his spear, which snaps off short at the head ; but the gallant boar has had enough for the present, and dives into the nearer bush determined to die hard. Up comes a gallant rider, and being shown where the pig is, goes straight for the bush ; his horse trips, and down go horse and rider right on top of the pig. In an instant a ring of sowars surrounds the bush and the pig, and the fallen man, who is happily none the worse for his tumble—and speedily put the poor game boar out of his misery.

But it is not always easy to kill a boar. The next day, when beating through some thick tamarisk jungle, a boar broke cover and was promptly charged and speared, the sportsman's spear, however, sticking in the pig and pulling the rider out of his saddle. This game little boar took refuge in the centre of an unusually thick tamarisk bush, and every effort to approach him only served to spear him, he gave a sharp grunt and charged, and was with great difficulty, and after a sickening amount of cruelty, killed.

But to return to our muttons. Four fine boar were killed the first day, and the Maharaja himself was fortunate enough to get the first spear of the finest pig seen during the hunt. This same magnificent boar afterwards got away to the hills, it is feared only to die. One boar was being close pressed by a very bold rider, who succeeded in slightly spearing him, when the boar turned sharply to one side, intending to charge. The horse caught his fore legs in the pig, and over came rider and horse on top of the pig. The pig and the horse ran off in opposite directions, and the fallen warrior had to pick himself up and wander on foot after his steed until some good Samaritan caught it for him. About midday we all turned homewards, and after a capital breakfast and forty winks, went out in the cool of the evening on the river till dinner-time. The next day we had the same good sport over a different part of the country, and drove home in the afternoon, having thoroughly enjoyed our outing and with the greatest good-will for H. H the Maharaja of Baroda, who had so royally entertained us.

STATE RAILWAY PROMOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—The engineers and upper subs of the P. W. D. Railway Branch *seem* to have met the displeasure of the Government of India, if I may judge from the fact that these hard-working gentlemen have not received promotion for upwards of three years, while those in the "buildings and road branch" are being promoted almost monthly. This is discouraging. What can be the cause of the delay of promotion ?

STATE RAILWAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting of members of the Faculty of Arts, 5-15 p.m.
Band, 4 K. O., Esplanade Bandstand, this evening.
Annual meeting, Indo-British Institution, 5-30 p.m.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Lecture, 6 p.m.
Parel Mechanics' Institute, Concert, 9 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p. m.

Vessels arrived—The following vessels arrived on the 27th :—Argosy, from Port Said. Yesterday :—H. M. S. Woodlark, Muscat ; Adria (s), Mauritius ; Bengal (s), Port Said.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—H. M. S. Dragon, to Aden ; Grimsel (s), Moulmein.

Music at the Bandstand.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 4th (The King's Own) Regiment at the Esplanade bandstand this evening :—

Overture	.....	The Merry Wives of Windsor ..... Nicolai.
Grand Selection	.....	Das Nachtlager in Granada ..... Kreutzer.
Valse	.....	Mon Reve ..... Waldteufel.
Cavatina	.....	OBlitt each Liebe Vogelein ..... Gumbert.
Valse	.....	The Comet ..... Lanner.

God save the Queen.

University of Bombay.—We are asked to remind members of the Faculty of Arts of the meeting this afternoon at 5-15 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Wistow Hall left the dock on Saturday ; and the s. s. Rydal Hall entered and Ashbrooke left the dock on Sunday ; the s. s. Argosy and the ship Citadel entered the dock yesterday.

Popular Lecture.—A lecture on meteorology will be delivered this evening at 6 p.m. in the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, by Mr. Jivanjee J. Mody, B.A., in connection with the Gujarati Dnyan Prasaruck Society.

Sent to the Reformatory.—A Hindoo lad named Cania Govind was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a box containing Rs. 4-13, the property of Wittooba Ruggooba. He was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

Criminal Breach of Trust.—Nursoo Yenkati was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a neck-ornament, valued at Rs. 10, belonging to Marotee Bhoowan. He was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The Gun-boat Woodlark.—Her Majesty's gun-boat Woodlark, 800 tons, Captain T. Nasham, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from Muscat, which port she left on the 22nd March. She experienced fine weather, but found it very hot at Muscat. She will remain a short time in Bombay, and then sail for the Persian Gulf.

Gamblers.—Abdool Rahimon Essoob and five others were yesterday charged at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with gambling with cards and money in a common gaming-house at Mount road, Mazagon. The prisoners admitted the truth of the charge, and they were each fined Rs. 5.

Death from Burns.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Hindoo burial-ground, Sonapore, on view of the body of a Hindoo girl, aged six years, named Bogguvobai, who died from the effects of burns which she sustained on the 26th instant, by her clothes having accidentally caught fire. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Gujerat College.—This college has completed its second year of existence, during which the average number has been 32 and average attendance 28. Nine students have passed the F. A. and Previous Examinations. The fees collected show an increase of over Rs. 1,000. In the Ahmedabad High School also there is an increase in the fees, attendance, and number on the rolls.

Fatal Fall from a Window.—A coroner's inquest was held on Sunday last at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital on view of the body of Belehor Pereira, a domestic servant out of employ, who died from a fracture of the skull, the result of an accidental fall from a window, about twenty feet from the ground, at Dhobi Talao, on Saturday morning last. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Fraudulent Possession of Property.—Deen Mahomed Abdool Aziz, a suspicious character, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of having in his possession three rolls of cotton-wick, valued at Rs. 4, reasonably suspected to have been stolen or fraudulently obtained ; and failing to render a satisfactory account how he became possessed of the same, he was fined Rs. 20, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Sudden Deaths.—An inquest was held on Sunday last at Nagdevy-street on view of the body of Shaik Dawood Shaik Mahomed, a police constable, who on that morning suddenly became faint, and on going to the verandah of a shop to rest himself fell backwards, and died in a few moments. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by heart-disease.—Another inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue, Cammateepoora, on view of the body of Wittoo Narayen, a gardener, who lived in a hut at Gaum-devy, and who, while cooking his food in the hut, suddenly fell on his back, and died in a few minutes. The verdict was that the death of Wittoo Narayen was caused by heart-disease.

Benefit of Mrs. Norville.—Owing to the reception at Government House, the benefit of Mrs. Norville, which was to have taken place yesterday evening, had to be postponed until Thursday next. It is to be hoped that the beneficiare will be liberally supported, as she has a double claim on the play, going public as actress and manageress. In the former capacity she has contributed in no slight manner to the success of some of the performances, and in the latter has had a very trying office to fill. We are sorry to learn that the present season has not been a financial success, in spite of strenuous efforts made by certain members of the company to make it one. Mrs. Norville has selected the sensational drama, "Under the Gaslight," with its thrilling railway effects, and will be assisted in the farce of "Dearest Mamma" by Colonel Pottinger.

The Attempted Murder at Hyderabad.—Our readers are doubtless aware of the attempted murder, at Hyderabad, of Lieut. Maitland, of the Nizam's Army, by a Rohilla. From a private letter, a correspondent learns that Mr. Maitland was quietly riding along, returning from his lines, when the would-be murderer discharged his blunderbuss at him, the bullet lodging in his victim's thigh. No less than 13 bullets were rammed into the barrel, one of which passed through the papers being carried by Mr. Maitland's scyce. Mr Maitland fell from his horse, and those who witnessed the sight conveyed him to the nearest hospital, where the bullet was extracted. —*Bangalore Post.*

Scarcity of Houses in Poona.—We are told that the scarcity of houses is already being felt at Poona, and some difficulty was experienced by the officers of H. M.'s 18th N. I. in deciding upon the bungalow they should select as a mess-house. House-agents are busily engaged in seeking suitable residences for their patrons, and engaging a decent bungalow and paying the rent in advance even at this premature period of the season is no uncommon investment. Two gentlemen enquired of us on Saturday morning if we could recommend a commodious upper-storeyed bungalow in East-Street for trading purposes. Intending visitors to Poona, or those to whose agency their interests are entrusted, would do well to engage all available bungalows in fashionable localities ere it is too late, since the season is likely to break upon us in another couple of months—rather earlier than usual.—*Poona Observer.*

The C. D. Act in Bombay.—The Municipal Corporation of Bombay acquitted itself in a manner gratifying to almost all classes of the community, in respect of Mr. Geary's resolution passed at its meeting on Monday last. We trust His Excellency the Governor in justice to the legitimate wishes of the inhabitants of Bombay, as represented in the said resolution, will now deem it desirable to accede to their prayer for a fair and impartial reconsideration of his hasty or ill-advised order on the subject of the deduction of Rs. 15,000 from the police grant due to the city. The order is no longer left even a flimsy semblance of justification ; and for the sake of all concerned His Excellency can do nothing better than to rescind it at once, thus removing the cause of so much heartburning to the community of Bombay. —*Bombay Chronicle.*

The C. D. Act is dead—dead as a door-nail. Officialism may struggle to keep going the detestable enactment and the establishments under it for a little while longer ; but all the "objects and reasons" that could excuse this perversion of authority and waste of public money are knocked on the head. The telling queries placed on record by Mr. Geary have not been answered, for the very good reason that they were unanswerable. It is only putting it mildly to say that Dr. Cook and his supporters "allowed judgment to go by default."—*Indian Spectator.*

The Budget.—On the short budget telegram which we published on Saturday, *Native Opinion* remarks :—This is the bare summary of the Statement, and until the details come to our hands, it is not possible to know how one year of plenty immediately following three years of famine can give us such a prodigiously large income. Besides, it will have to be seen how the big Afghan war deficit has been tided over. Really the Statement, as announced by the telegraph, surpasses our understanding and strikes us dumb with amazement. It will no doubt be news to us if our finances prove so flourishing.

Khandeish.—Row Saheb Nuthoo Bapoojee, the inspector of police, Parola Division, aided by the chief constable, Mr. Kassim, succeeded the other day in arresting three offenders, together with the ornaments, &c., to the collective value of Rs. 500, that were stolen a fortnight ago at Tanbuswadee. Row Bahadur Luximon Dinker Bhide, late mamletdar of Shewgaon, in the Ahmednuggur district, is appointed a dufterdar to the Collector here, and Mr. Scott, the head-clerk of the Collector's office, acts as a mamletdar at Dhoolia until further orders.

Hot Weather at Secunderabad.—Surgeon Moran, M.D., Secunderabad (Deccan), in charge of the Meteorological Observatory, announces that the highest temperature was 99·2° in the first week of the current month. It is not very encouraging to look forward to the month of May at this rate ; hence the great flight from Secunderabad to the hil stations.

BOMBAY MILITARY RELIEF FUND.

The following letter has been addressed by the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Military Relief Fund, to the Officers Commanding regiments who have lost men in Afghanistan, in order to expedite the distribution of relief and hasten matters :—

"I shall feel obliged by your informing me at an early date of the sum which, in your opinion, would be sufficient to relieve any cases of absolute distress amongst the families of non-commissioned officers and privates, European or native, or camp-followers of your regiment who have fallen or died in the Afghan War. Disabled camp-followers in absolute distress are also to be the subjects of relief, and their claims should be submitted. If you can conveniently forward with your letter stating the sum of money which, in your opinion, is urgently needed for the above purpose, a list of the cases for relief, with the particulars of each claim, it will greatly facilitate the disbursement of the funds at my disposal, and may be the means of preventing any delay in affording relief. In order to avoid any misapprehension regarding the objects of the fund, I may state that it has been raised 'for the relief of European and native soldiers of all ranks disabled, and for the families of those who have died when engaged in the operations of the War in Afghanistan.' An early reply is requested."

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 26.

(Before Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers.)

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL CHARITIES.

The matter of these charities has lately, at the instance of the Advocate-General, been brought before his Lordship in Chambers. By his last will and testament, Mr. Goculdas had set apart a sum of about Rs. 13,00,000 to be devoted to charitable purposes for the benefit of Hindoos in Bombay and Kattiawar, such as a boarding-school, a Sanscrit college, Lakhsmi Narayen temple, a girls' school, &c. The accumulations of interest now amount to about Rs. 9,00,000 ; and the total amount of the bequest made by the deceased has gone up to the munificent sum of about Rs. 22,00,000. The Advocate-General was asked by the High Court to prepare a scheme for the proper administration of the fund ; which the learned gentleman has prepared and submitted to the court. A trust deed has also been prepared ; but objection was taken to the trustees placing the fund in the Bank of Bombay and operating upon it. Sir Charles Sargent therefore directed that the fund be placed under the control of the Accountant-General, to the credit of the different charities mentioned in the will. It was stated on behalf of the trustees that, by the adoption of this course the rate of interest would be reduced from four to three per cent. On the other hand, it was contended that it was distinctly directed by the will that the funds should be placed in charge of Government, that is the Accountant-General ; and that no deviation could therefore be made. The Advocate-General, concurring in this view, Sir Charles Sargent ordered that the funds should be deposited with the Accountant-General. In April, 1880, the Advocate-General made his report allocating the funds to the different charities ; and in July following the report was confirmed by the court. The interest on the annual sum invested for the different charities now amounted to Rs. 1,72,000 ; and Mr. Cleveland, on behalf of the Advocate-General, has presented a petition with a view to have the unexpended arrears ascertained, asking that the proper scheme might be now drawn, prepared and sanctioned by the court for the purpose of applying the arrears to the objects mentioned in the will ; and further, that directions might be given to expend the same for those objects. His Lordship accepted the petition.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

Mr. Mathew observed that they were all pretty well agreed that tramways were of use to a very important section of the community, which although, perhaps, not the most influential, were entitled to all the consideration the Corporation could give them. They must also, he thought, agree that the present Tramway Company were entitled to their admiration on account of their excellent management of the property. He was not at that moment prepared to agree with the necessity of their carrying out any new line. It was said that the sanction of the Corporation was not required for any such extension, but he thought they were not willing that much of their control of then streets should be placed in the hands of the admirable and enterprising Tramway Company. If they had to widen their streets as suggested by a member of the Corporation, a very large amount of money would have to be spent. He would move as an amendment that the Corporation decline to vote in favour of the extension until the Municipal Commissioner laid before them in full detail the conditions he proposed to make with the Tramway Company.

Mr. Kapadia said it was one of the boasts of the nineteenth century that it had cheapened the conveniences and necessities of life ; and tramways might be pointed to as an illustration of this. He quite agreed with Mr. Khote as to the extent to which they were used by the public, but there was one point which had been forgotten, and it was this, had the tramways been extended to other parts of the city, the Prince's

the Port Trust Act, 1879, the Trustees are legally liable to pay interest upon any balance of interest overdue, and that if hindrances are placed in the way of the Trustees raising the amount of their sanctioned loans required on 31st March, viz., 9½ lakhs of rupees, the payment of interest due to Government for the current year will be short to that extent, and upon such sum the Trustees will, I am to state, hold themselves absolved from payment of interest under the abovenamed section.

12. I am to suggest that the intimation of this fact may also be made to the Government of India by telegraph.

Read reply thereto, dated 10th instant. Read Government Resolution No. 144, dated 12th instant, communicating to the Trustees the telegram despatched to the Government of India by the Government of Bombay. Resolution.—To be recorded.

THE APOLLO BASIN NUISANCE.

Read letter from Mr. Green, Lessee of Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, dated 26th January, asking that the basin behind the Refreshment Rooms be filled up because of the bad smells arising from it. Read correspondence with the Municipal Commissioner, extending over a year and ending with his No. 211, dated 28th February, on the subject of latrine accommodation for the public in the vicinity of Apollo Bunder. He states that the matter is now under consideration, and that the Executive Engineer, Municipality, has been asked to prepare estimates. Resolution.—Mr. Green should be informed that the chief reason of the Apollo Basin being a nuisance appears to be that it is used for necessary purposes by many persons for whom no public latrines are at present provided, and that the Municipal Commissioner, in reply to a representation on the subject by the Trustees, states that the subject is under consideration and that estimates are being prepared.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

1. Government Resolution No. 739, dated 8th February, intimating that the Admiralty have decided that it is not desirable that the Mysore should enter Her Dock.

Note.—The papers having been circulated to the Trustees, the opinion that it is not desirable to discuss the question further has been recorded.

2. Letter from Bombay Tramway Company, dated 7th March, agreeing to the terms on which the Trustees offer to lease to them certain land at Apollo Reclamation, and asking permission to commence building in anticipation of the execution of the lease.

Note.—This has, after reference to the Land Committee, been granted.

7. Pilotage statement week ending 11th instant :—
20 vessels piloted into harbour.
24 ,, out of ,,
10 ,, transported.

8. Statement of vessels using Prince's Dock week ending 10th instant :—
9 square-rigged vessels entered.
8 ,, ,, left.
9 ,, ,, remaining in dock.
2 native craft entered.
4 ,, ,, left.

BENGAL.

ACCIDENT.—We regret to learn of a serious accident which has occurred to Mr. W. D. Blyth, C. S., Under-Secretary in the Bengal Secretariat. It appears that on the night of Saturday last while he was driving home in his trap one of the reins gave way and his horse bolted opposite the U. S. Club, where Mr. Blyth resides. He made an attempt to jump down; but unfortunately his coat caught in some part of the buggy, and he was dragged some distance. He managed to extricate himself, but not without sustaining serious injury to his right leg and hand. We hear that Mr. Bolton, Under-Secretary, Home Department, has taken up Mr. Blyth's duties in addition to his own.—*Englishman.*

KIDNAPPING.—Two *jogees* (itinerant beggars) are in the custody of the police, awaiting their trial for having kidnapped the son of a respectable Hindu who had recently been endowed with the Brahmanical thread. The accused, it appears, were actuated by no other desire than to have the son of a respectable Babu, a new-fledged Brahmin, to be one of their followers,—a desire, in their opinion, attended with very good fortune, and prophetically prosperous; but affairs took a different turn. The guardians of the lad informed of their loss, and they traced the lost one to the possession of the accused. According to the lad's statements, he was by some means, unaccountable to him, spell-bound, not knowing what he did or whither he went. All he recollected was that on the way he felt a queer sensation coming over him, and tried to call for help, but was rendered speechless by some powder being thrown on his face, and some incantations being pronounced; he remembered having been taken to Jaggernauth Ghaut, divested of is garments, painted over, clad in a different dress, and told to follow them wherever they went. While so engaged he was picked up by the police. We are informed that several of this class are going about this city, and it behoves the police to keep an eye on such characters. The native public would also do well to take a warning from this.—*Englishman.*

MADRAS.

THEFT OF JEWELS, &c.—An extensive theft of jewels and currency notes, to the value of Rs. 16,000, has been reported to the police, and a reward of Rs. 1,000 offered for the apprehension of the offenders. The party who has been robbed is the native agent of a wealthy zemindar up-country. He came down on some business for his master and put up at Triplicane. In his absence from home his room was broken into and the articles abstracted. —*Athenæum.*

INSPECTION OF THE MADRAS VOLUNTEER GUARDS.—The annual inspection of the regiment by the Brigadier General Commanding the Centre District came off on Saturday morning. Having met with an accident, General Stewart was unable to attend and conduct the inspection personally; but deputed Colonel Grant, Commanding the 39th N. I., for the purpose. The regiment mustered very strong on the occasion, and presented altogether a smart appearance. After being equalized into six companies the usual preliminary drill was gone through, and the regiment marched by fours to the review ground, and formed into line. At about 6 o'clock Colonel Grant, accompanied by the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, rode up, and was received by Colonel Ross Church. The general salute was then given, the band playing an appropriate air. Colonel Grant then took up his position at the saluting flag, when the regiment marched past in quick time. This was executed very creditably, considering that the ground was in a bad state. Line was formed again, when Major Scharlieb put the men through the manual and platoon exercises, and Captain Sherman put them through the bayonet exercise. The regiment then formed into column, and were put through the several manœuvres on the march by Major Scharlieb. Square to resist cavalry and a few other formations were also executed. The regiment finally marched in review order, the line being excellently kept. Colonel Grant, in addressing Colonel Ross Church, said that he was highly pleased with the manner in which the men went through their drill, and that he would make a favourable report of the regiment to Government.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 12th to the 18th instant, 2 Europeans, 9 East Indians, 14 Native Christians, 298 Hindoos, and 53 Mahomedans died in Madras, or a total of 376 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 275 persons. The deaths are thus classified: 82 from small-pox, 15 from measles, 75 from fever, 19 from dysentry, 18 from diarrhœa, and 167 from other diseases. The population, according to the last census, being 397,552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 49·2 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of ten previous years was 36·1 per 1,000 per annum.

GOLD IN NORTH WYNAAD.—We have just received from a friend in North Wynaad, whose position and respectability preclude all doubt of its authenticity, the following information :—"Extensive auriferous reefs, more valuable than any yet found either in Devala or S. E. Wynaad, have been discovered in Terriout, containing visible gold in large quantities, the pebbles (?) all over and through the ore being as large as nagore seed, and some even nearly as large as gram, justifying an estimate of over one lb. a ton; and another reef near to Mannantody, bearing gold, but in which silver predominates. This last favours the idea that silver also may become one of our great productions. Mr. Forrest, therefore, which you alluded to in one of your late editions seems likely to be verified sooner than was expected."—*Athenæum.*

THE SAD OCCURRENCE IN VEPERY.

DR. CONRAN, the Deputy Coroner of Madras, held an inquest on March 23, in the General Hospital, touching the death of Pollian, the boy who was shot by Mr. Margoschis. John Daniel Solomon, who was shot in the left arm, was the first witness called, and he stated, that he was a writer under Mr. Margoschis in the Journal of Education Office. On Tuesday morning, he went to Mr. Margoschis' house to take the letter files to Mr. Peebles, when the deceased said that his master was in bed, and that he could not give the files to him without his permission. One Vasoodavu also came to see Mr. Margoschis, but he declined to have an interview with him, and told his boy to tell Vasodavu to go and see Mr. George Duncan personally. Pollian asked his master for the file of letters required by witness, and Mr. Margoschis called for witness. Witness went into the hall, and Mr. Margoschis asked him to show him the files and shewed them to him. Mr. Margoschis after this went into his bed-room, and returned within a minute. He went a second time into the bed-room, and brought out a revolver, and shot Pollian through the eye. Pollian fell down, and Mr. Margoschis turned round and aimed at witness' neck. Witness then put out his left hard to protect himself, and cried for help, when Mr. Margoschis laid hold of his left hand. Witness then fell down, and tried to hide his head under a table, when Mr. Margoschis shot him on his left arm. The Rev. Mr. Margoschis came up and laid hold of the accused, and then witness ran away. Dr. Brockman stated that he saw Mr. Margoschis on Sunday last, and he found that he was suffering from delusions regarding a conspiracy which had been plotted against him. His manner was very excitable and suspicious, and witness thought he was unable to take care of himself, and directed his servants to keep a close watch over him. Witness saw him three years ago professionally. He was suffering from mental nervousness, and in his opinion, increased, mental strain in his impaired physical condition, was likely to be the cause of his unsoundness of mind. Mr. Margoschis died from a fit of homicidal frenzy. The enquiry was adjourned to the 30th instant.

MELBOURNE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

It is hoped that all jury reports will be sent in to the executive by the 4th instant. The awards on pictures were furnished a fortnight ago, but the jury is to be asked to reconsider them. The "Salmon Fishers," by Mr. Colin Hunter, in the British Gallery, and "Chloe," by M. Lefevre, in the French Gallery, have been unanimously selected as the best works in the Exhibition. An increase may be made in the total number of awards, but the positions occupied by these two pictures at the head of the list will not be disturbed. A ceremony over the distribution of awards will be held on the 22nd March. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

A statement of the Exhibition finances was submitted to the commissioners on last week. The expenditure for all purposes, up to February 12, amounted to £276,952, and it is estimated that there will be further expenses to the amount of £52,800, or £329,752 in all. The receipts to date come to £28,104, and there is a balance of £1,507 still available from the Parliamentary votes. The further sum of £47,203 will thus be required to make both ends meet. The receipts for the next eleven weeks are calculated at £14,000, which leaves a balance of £33,201 to be made good by the sale of the annexes, gas fixtures, &c. If the railway department will buy the annexes for the sum above stated, no further demand need be made on Parliament, and the net cost of the Exhibition to the State will be £252,000. To represent this expenditure, we shall have after Exhibition is over, the permanent buildings, which are to be left standing in Carlton-gardens. The use to be made of these buildings hereafter has not yet been determined.—*Melbourne Argus,* March 1.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY.

SHARES FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION IN THE SHARE BAZAAR.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 3 p.m., BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazaar by order of Thariabhai Topan and on account and risk of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy,

35 Shares of the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

25 per cent. deposit money will be taken from the purchaser at the time of sale.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 29th March, 1881.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, IRON SAFES, &c.

On THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Elphinstone Circle, by order of the Official Assignee, High Court, and in Re James Madden and Co., insolvents, office and writing tables, iron treasury safe, pocket watches, revolver carbanecle, 4 copying presses, calendar clock, chairs, pegeon holes, stationery press, record shelvings, screen, writing matterials, punkahs, Prey shirtings, napkins, &c., &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Liquidator, and in Re Forbes, Forbes, and Co., in Liquidation, Record press, C. I. treasury chests with Chubb's locks, desk, pegeon holes and chairs.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 29th March, 1881.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
APOLLO STREET.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., at Victoria Road, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, plateware, crockery and glassware, piano, &c., the property of R. P. Brunton, Esq. Also on the same day at 6-30 a.m. a collection of plants in excellent growth, consisting of palms, crotons, draconas, ferns, &c., &c., the same comparises rich glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and tea services, best electro-plated ware such as hot water, curry dishes, tea sets, cruet, pickle and eggstands ice jug, bread basket, witten, biscuit box, sets of best plated spoons and forks, for 12 persons, table piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furnitures such as handsome dining table in 4 pieces, Madras pattern side board with mirror, dumb waiter, pier circular, oval, writing tripod, oval dressing and washing tables, reclining and sofa couches, centre ottoman, conversation sofas, easy, folding and drawing-room chairs, mallet pattern, arm and without-arm chairs, table, hanging and kerosine lamps, mahogany cottage piano, iron four posts bedstead, black-wood camp cots, Brusel's carpets, rich table ornaments, English chest-of-drawers with marble top, wardrobe, almirahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horses, dispense articles and cooking utensils, a large collection of choice and rare plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

One handsome English-built brougham.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF BROACH COTTON.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 a.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Bunder, by order of Messrs. F. Sanquet and Co., and on account and risk of Messrs. Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.,

100 bales Broach Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th April next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khumbulla Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plateware, rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano, first-rate oil-paintings and oleographs, horses and carriages, &c., &c., the property of D. D. Cama, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 7th April next, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dean Lane, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, pictures, table ornaments, &c., the property of J. Morris, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th March, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

THE TIMBER now in use at CHIARINI'S CIRCUS, which cost Rs. 2,500, and is quite new and sound.

Apply immediately at the Ticket Office to
L. MAYA, Manager.

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Bombay, 22nd March, 1-81.

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DIGEST of all the CASES decided by the PRIVY COUNCIL and OTHER COURTS in ENGLAND, relating to INDIAN LAW with Index of Cases, and Tables of Cases Followed, Dissented from, Reversed, Overruled, and Remarked upon, by REGINALD BRANSON, Barrister-at-Law, High Court, Bombay. Price not to exceed Rs. 20. Orders registered at the BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY'S PRESS, Byculla, Bombay.

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Bombay, 26th January, 1881.

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Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

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at age 25, would cost about FIFTEEN RUPEES a month;
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at age 35, ,, TWENTY-ONE RUPEES a month;
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No. 15, Rs. 1-8; No. 18, Rs. 2-8;
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Essence of Roses, equal to Persian Attar.
No. 67, Rs. 2-8.

TOILET WATERS AND VINEGARS.

Eau de Cologne	No. 102,	Rs.	1
Treble Distilled Lavender Water	,, 125,	,,	2
Florida Water	,, 140½,	,,	1
Violet Vinegar	,, 160,	,,	1

PREPARATIONS FOR THE HAIR.

La Noblesse Pomade,
For promoting the Growth of the Hair.
No. 253, Rs. 2-8.
Absolutely restores Gray Hair to its original colour.
No. 336, Rs. 2.
Instantaneous Hair Dye, No. 327. Rs. 2.

PREPARATION FOR THE COMPLEXION.

Violet and Millefleur, Toilet and Nursery Powder, is remarkable for purity and delightful fragrance.
No. 374, 8as.; No. 375, 12as.; No. 377, Re. 1.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH.

Cherry Tooth Paste,
Cleanses and preserves the Teeth, and imparts an agreeable fragrance to the Breath. No. 414, Re. 1.

FINE TOILET SOAPS.

REAL OLD BROWN WINDSOR,
No. 500, in packets of 3 squares, Re. 1;
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LA NOBLESSE SOAP, LETTUCE SOAP.

Each Tablet in wrapper, Re. 1.

THE PATENT TRICHOSARON HAIR BRUSH.

Surpasses all others for Efficiency, Durability and Elegance,
P. 22, for Ladies' use, Rs. 3; H. H. 25, for Gentlemen's use, Rs. 5.
Tooth and Nail Brushes of the best material and workmanship; the bristles warranted not to come out.

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UNRIVALLED WATCHES.

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GERMAN SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, CRYSTAL FRONTS.

The Railway Watch, medium size	Rs.	26
Do. ,, large size	,,	25 and 30
Do. ,, do. very superior	,,	40 and 50
The Celebrated Campaign Watch, the best time-piece for officers	,,	30 and 35
formerly sold at	,,	40

ALL GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

SILVER WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced cylinder	Rs.	20, 25, 30 &	40
Hunting lever	,,	25, 30, 35, 40 &	50
Crystal-face keyless lever with movements like the "Campaign Watch"	Rs.	35	
Hunting and half-hunting keyless lever	,,	48	
Ladies' hunting and half-hunting, in great variety	,,	45, 50 60, 75 &	90
Plain half-hunting case, with gold winding button, the very finest finish	,,	25 to 55	
	,,	75	

GOLD WATCHES.

Gentlemen's open-faced, of every size	Rs.	50	to Rs.	150
Hunting, half-hunting, or crystal-faced keyless lever, plain, engineturned or chased	,,	200	to	275
do. do. do. chronometer, in stout cases, with all the latest improvements, maximum variation, guaranteed not to exceed a minute per month	,,	250	to	340
Ladies' open-faced, of every size	,,	50	to	80
Hunting, small and medium sized, neatly finished	,,	65		
Do. do. lever escapement	,,	70		
Open-faced hunting, or half hunting, keyless, best finish	,,	120	to	175
Do. with compensation balance and extra stout case	,,	200	to	240

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MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA beg to inform the public that they have just received a large stock of their so well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

In German Silver case with key	at Rs.	40.
In German Silver case with key	,,	60 extra large & strong.
In German Silver case keyless	,,	60.
In fine Silver case with key	,,	60.
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These watches have an established reputation over all India, and can be confidently recommended to any one wanting a good and strong timekeeper.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

In open Crystal-faced German Silver case	Rs.	25.
In Hunting cases	,,	30.
In semi-Hunting	,,	35.

It is impossible to buy a better watch for the price. Excellent time-keepers, durable, perfectly dust, tight, they are the very watch for India, and a great boon to all those who use a watch, not as a luxury but as a necessity in life.

In order to protect these watches from inferior articles sold in the markets under similar names, we engrave or stamp our name on all of them.

2 years guarantee. Sent post free to any station in India.

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ICE ! ICE !! ICE !!!

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE-MACHINE,

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE TO BE HAD ONLY FROM

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ICE IN FOUR MINUTES.

CARRE'S PNEUMATIC ICE-MACHINE.

WITH DISTRIBUTOR AND CONGELATOR ATTACHED.

The only machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and easy to work; always ready for use, and never gets out of order.

Full particulars of the new CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.

Personal inspection of the new apparatus and its accessories is requested, and full practical instructions for using the Machine will be given to the agents or to the servants of purchasers.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture arising from rapid evaporation, absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the Cylinder B, and intense cold in the Decanter or Vase, is the result of reducing the water to Ice.

For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals, and on board Ship, these Machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use. Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together charged with acid, and the water at 85 deg. Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine.

Apparatus for operating on one DECANT

SUPPLEMENT TO

The

Bombay Gazette

BOMBAY: TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1881. [GRATIS.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE E. BARING.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

1. *The figures in this Statement are given in pounds, rupees being converted into pounds at the conventional rate of £1 = Rs. 10. In those cases where the pounds are true sterling the fact is expressly mentioned. Wherever the true sterling as well as the conventional sterling figure is given the conversion has been made at the rate of* 1s. 8d. *the rupee.*

2. *The explanations are throughout given on the figures as arranged in Appendix II, in which the revenue derived from Productive Public Works is shown separately from other heads of revenue, and the "Working Expenses and Interest" on Productive Public Works are shown separately from other expenditure.*

1. As no measures will be submitted to the Legislative Council in connection with the finances of the year 1881-82 the Financial Statement takes the form of a written minute.

I.—ACCOUNTS OF 1879-80.

2. The Regular Estimates for the year 1879-80 were as follows:—

	£
Revenue	67,583,000
Expenditure	67,464,000
Surplus ..	119,000

The Accounts show the following result:—

	£
Revenue	68,485,000
Expenditure	69,668,000
Deficit ..	1,183,000

3. The revenue, therefore, exceeded the Regular Estimate by £902,000. Of this excess £357,000 was due to increased receipts from Productive Public Works.

4. The expenditure exceeded the Regular Estimate by £2,204,000. The excess was almost wholly due to the war.

5. The net result was worse than the anticipations formed at the time the Regular Estimate was framed by £1,302,000.

6. The total amount of net war expenditure which figures in the Accounts of 1879-80, including that on the Punjab Northern and Frontier Railways, is £6,125,000.

7. Of this sum of £6,125,000 the Local Governments contributed £335,000. Excluding this contribution, the Imperial revenue would, but for the war, have exceeded the Imperial expediture by £4,607,000. This result is satisfactory.

	£	£
Revenue		68,485,000
Ordinary expenditure.	69,668,000	
Deduct war expenditure (less contributions of Local Governments)	5,790,000	
		63,878,000
Surplus ..		4,607,000

8. The capital expenditure on *Productive Public Works* was £3,364,000, being £126,000 less than the Regular Estimate (£3,490,000). £599,000 was spent on Irrigation Works, £2,680,000 on State Railways, and £85,000 on the Madras Harbour Works.

9. A sum of £9,731,000 also figures in the Accounts under the head of *Productive Public Works, East Indian Railway.* This is part of the price paid for the East Indian Railway.

II.—WAR EXPENDITURE.

10. Before proceeding any further it will be convenient to deal with the question of war expenditure.

11. In February 1880 the total net cost of the war, excluding *Frontier Railways*, was estimated at £5,752,000 (true sterling £4,793,000).

12. In June the war was estimated to cost £15,000,000 (true sterling £12,500,000) net.

13. In October a revised estimate was framed, based on the assumption that the evacuation of Southern Afghanistan would be complete by the end of March, and that no war expenditure would be incurred subsequently. This estimate amounted to £15,777,000 (true sterling £13,148,000) net.

14. It is now estimated that the net cost of the war up to the end of 1880-81 will be £16,605,000 (true sterling £13,837,000) net. This is exclusive of a sum of £270,000 for compensation to camel-owners and to the native cavalry on account of horses, which was included in the October estimate. This sum will not be paid till 1881-82.

15. In the Budget Estimate for 1881-82 war expenditure has been taken at £2,210,000 (true sterling £1,842,000) net, being £1,940,000 for the expenditure belonging to the year, and £270,000 remaining unpaid from 1880-81. Experience has shown the untrustworthy nature of any estimate of war expenditure that can be framed. £2,210,000 is merely the sum which it has been thought advisable to provide as ways and means for the year on the assumption that the evacuation of Southern Afghanistan will be complete by the end of May. I offer at this stage no actual estimate of the remaining cost of the war.

16. Supposing, however, that this sum of £2,210,000 is spent, the war, exclusive of *Frontier Railways*, may at present be estimated to cost £18,815,000 (true sterling £15,680,000) net.

17. The known and estimated net expenditure on *Frontier Railways* is £4,477,000 (true sterling £3,730,000).

18. Including this sum, and deducting £680,000 (true sterling £567,000), being the estimated gain from the war under *Railways* and *Telegraphs* the total net war expenditure is at present estimated at £22,612,000 (true sterling £18,843,000). This, exclusive of a sum of £1,019,000 (true sterling £849,000) spent on the Punjab Northern State Railway, which was hurried on by reason of the war, and the expenditure on which, although the work was originally classed as productive, has been charged against revenue.

19. The English Treasury will contribute a sum of £5,000,000 sterling towards the cost of the war, that is to say, the debt of £2,000,000 sterling due by India to the Home Treasury will be written off, and an annuity of £500,000 sterling paid to the Home Treasury of the Government of India for six years. The whole of this £5,000,000 will be applied to the reduction of sterling debt. There will, therefore, eventually be a permanent reduction in the home liabilities on account of interest on sterling debt; but the payment of the capital of the English contribution will not affect the amount of the Secretary of State's drawings. It would be inconvenient that the revenue during six years should be swelled by an extraordinary receipt of £500,000 a year. It has been decided, therefore, to bring the whole of the £5,000,000 to account at once. It will be observed that a sum of £2,000,000 figures in the Regular Estimates for 1880-81 and a sum of £3,000,000 in the Budget Estimates for 1881-82 on the revenue side of the account under XXIX, *Army*. I shall presently (paras. 70 and 71) explain the reasons for adopting this distribution between the two years.

20. This is not a proper occasion on which to discuss the policy of the Afghan War; yet I venture to express a hope that future Governments will bear in mind that, apart from indirect losses, such as the destruction of cattle, which form so important a portion of the capital of India, and apart from an expenditure of £5,496,000 (true sterling £4,580,000 on railways, which will probably yield but a slight return on their capital cost, the tax-payers of India and of England have paid or will pay about £18,815,000 (true sterling £15,680,000) in the attempt to carry that policy into execution.

REFORMS IN SYSTEM OF ACCOUNT.

21. The failure in the war estimates led to an examination of the system of Military Account and Estimate. Concurrently with various reforms which in the course of the year have been instituted in India, a Committee composed of gentlemen well acquainted with the system of accounts in vogue both in England and in India was assembled by the Secretary of State in England. The thanks of the Government of India are due to the members of this Committee for their valuable report.

22. The failure of the war estimates arose from attention being directed too exclusively to the classified and audited expenditure, whilst the issues from the Civil Treasuries to the Military Department were neglected.

23. In considering the nature of the reforms to be introduced, the first point to which attention was directed was the necessity of obtaining the earliest possible information in respect to Treasury transactions. I proceed to state what has actually been done in this respect and what it is proposed to do.

24. The information on which we at present rely in respect to our current finance is—(1) An account of the receipts and disbursements of the month, classified in the manner in which they will ultimately appear in the Accounts; this is now ready about six weeks after the close of each month; (2) An estimate prepared towards the close of each month of the Treasury transactions of the month; (3) A monthly statement of the closing cash balance of each Treasury; except in the case of a few of the most distant and least important Treasuries, this information is available by the 9th of the month; (4) A statement, compiled about the 16th of each month, of the receipts and issues of the Civil Treasuries upon military account during the previous month; (5) Statements received from the 20th to the 24th of each month, also based upon the actual Treasury accounts, of the receipts under the chief heads of revenue during the previous month; for some of these we get, independently, telegraphic information from departmental officers.

25. It is manifest, if our present information be compared with that which was obtainable a year ago, that great progress has been made. Credit is due to the present Comptroller General (Mr. Westland) for the energy and intelligence with which he has set about the work of reform. A further improvement would, it is thought, be effected if the Treasury Officers were themselves to classify their monthly receipts and disbursements under a few main heads of revenue and expenditure. Every officer in charge of a Treasury has, therefore, been instructed to furnish the Accountant General of his Province with an abstract account at the close of each month in the form given below. The nine Accountants General will telegraph the result to the Comptroller General. It is probable that at first the information obtained will be defective, by reason of the Treasury Officers being unaccustomed to observe the necessary classification of their receipts and disbursements. But I trust that in time any defects will be rectified. The system will come into operation from the 1st April. We hope to obtain the whole of the information for each month by the 15th of the following month. Experience will show whether it will not be possible to obtain it earlier, and whether it will not be advisable to place the Treasury Officers in direct communication with the Comptroller General.

Abstract Account of the *Receipts.*	Rs.	Treasury for the Month of 188 . *Outgoings.*	Rs.
Civil Revenue ..		Civil Expenditure ..	
Civil Debt & Remittance..		Civil Debt & Remittance.	
Post Office ..		Post Office ..	
Military Department ..		Military Department ..	
Public Works Dept. ..		Public Works Dept. ..	
Opening Balance ..		Closing Balance ..	
Total..		Total..	

26. It has been decided that in the Finance Accounts the issues from the civil treasuries for carrying on military services shall be treated as expenditure, in accordance with the practice as regards Exchequer issues in England. This is the only safe system for financial purposes, because the issues from the treasuries do in fact represent the amount of expenditure for which funds have been necessarily provided. The alternative course of basing the figures in the Finance Accounts upon the results of classification and audit is unsafe, because it practically excludes from view, in a comparison with Budget Estimates, considerable charges awaiting classification and audit, and payments out of issues for which accounts have not been rendered. It thus presents an erroneous view of the financial position. The Regular Estimates for 1880-81 and the Budget Estimate for 1881-82 have been framed on the new system. I wish to draw special attention to this circumstance. Unless the nature of the charge be borne in mind, erroneous conclusions may be drawn in comparing the Budget Estimates and the Regular Estimates for 1880-81.

27. A change is about to be made in the duties of the Comptroller General and the Military Accountant General. Their official relations towards each other will be more clearly defined. The Comptroller General will be the chief authority in all matters affecting the mode of keeping the public accounts including those of the military and other spending departments. He will be solely responsible for the general Finance Accounts, and will be the recognised channel for information in regard to the financial position as indicated in those accounts. He will be answerable for watching the issues for military and all other services, and keeping the Government informed as to the actual progress of both revenue and expenditure.

28. The Military Accountant General will occupy the position and exercise the authority of a Deputy Secretary for Finance in the Military Department, retaining his present duties, and will be specially charged with the function of watching and reporting upon the current military expenditure.

29. In future the Comptroller General will submit to the Government of India annually a report in which the accounts of the year will be compared with the Budget Estimate of that year, and explanations will be given of the causes of increase or decrease, as well as a comparison between the accounts of the year and of that immediately preceding, with similar explanations. This report will be transmitted by the Government of India, with their observations thereon, to the Secretary of State, to be dealt with as he may think proper.

30. Such are the reforms which have been introduced or which it is proposed to introduce. They coincide with the recommendations of the India Office Committee, in which the Government of India concurs.

31. The expediency of establishing in India an independent appropriation audit to supplement the present departmental audit came under the consideration of the Committee. The conclusion on this subject was not unanimous. On the one hand it was held that the failure in the War Estimates did not arise from errors in the accounts which are the subject of audit, but from errors in the application of those accounts to the estimates. On the other hand it was urged that the separation of the functions of account and audit is a principle of unquestionable soundness and of universal applicability. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

32. Before leaving the subject of war expenditure I have one further observation to make. When it was discovered that the war estimates had been framed on an erroneous basis, some surprise was expressed at the fact that, although it was estimated that about £5,500,000 in excess of the Budget Estimates would be spent before March 31, 1880, on account of the war the closing balance on that date was only about £1,180,000 below the original estimate. The explanation of this circumstance is as follows: The sum actually spent in excess of the Budget Estimate was £5,503,000. The balance on March 31, 1880, was actually reduced by £1,163,000. Of the remainder (£4,340,000) £2,300,000 had already appeared in the Accounts of 1878-79 under the head of Advances. The balance (£2,040,000) is due to the receipts being greater or the disbursements less than the estimate under various heads. The aggregate receipts and disbursements of the Government of India in one year are about £250,000,000. In dealing with such large and varied operations it is difficult, even in ordinary times, to frame a correct estimate of what the balance will be at any particular moment.

III.—REGULAR ESTIMATES FOR 1880-81.

33. The Budget Estimates for the year 1880-81 were as follows:—

	£
Revenue	66,746,000
Expenditure	66,329,000
Surplus	417,000

The Regular Estimates are as follows:—

	£
Revenue	70,768,000
Expenditure	77,037,000
Deficit	6,269,000

34. The Revenue will therefore, according to present calculations, be in excess of the Budget Estimate by £4,022,000. Of this sum £2,000,000 is due to the English war contribution.

35. The Expenditure will be in excess of the original estimate by £10,708,000. This increase is due to an under-estimate of war expenditure. The result of the change of system to which I have already alluded (para. 26) is that the Regular Estimates of 1880-81 include not only the sums outstanding from 1879-80, but also the most recent military issues, which under the old system would have figured in the Accounts of 1881-82. The unaudited military expenditure belonging to 1880-81 which would, had the old system remained in force, have been included in the Estimates and Accounts of 1881-82, may be estimated at about £4,000,000. The increase of expenditure as compared with the sum originally estimated may, therefore, be taken at about £6,708,000.

36. Excluding from the revenue side of the account the extraordinary receipt of £2,000,000 and from the expenditure side the £4,000,000 due to the change of system, the net result is worse than the anticipations formed at the time the Budget Estimate was framed by £4,686,000.

37. The amount of net war expenditure, including that on the Punjab Northern and Frontier Railways, which figures in the Regular Estimates is £11,665,000.

	£	£
Revenue		70,768,000
Expenditure	77,037,000	
Deduct net war expenditure	11,665,000	
		65,372,000
Surplus ..	5,396,000	

38. Excluding war expenditure, the Regular Estimates show a surplus of £5,396,000. This result is satisfactory.

39. A few observations are necessary in respect to some of the chief items on either side of the account.

40. The Land Revenue is now estimated to give £21,753,000,* being £309,000 less than the Budget Estimate. A large amount of Land Revenue falls due in February and March. Recently the subordinate revenue officials have everywhere been occupied with the census. Hence the collections have been retarded, especially in Madras and the North-Western Provinces. The result is that the receipts of 1880-81 are diminished by about £445,000, and that those of 1881-82 will be proportionately increased.

41. The increase under *Customs* (£347,000) is a satisfactory sign of the general prosperity of the country. There has been a remarkable revival of trade during the year. The total value of the exports, exclusive of gold and silver, up to end of February was £66,289,000 as compared with £59,415,000 during the corresponding period of 1879-80. That of the imports was £48,396,000 as compared with £37,228,000.

42. The receipts from *Salt* are now calculated to fall short of the Budget Estimate by £488,000. It appears that the receipts of 1879-80, on which the Regular Estimate for 1880-81 was based, were abnormally high. The chief diminution occurs in Upper India. So far as can be at present ascertained, it is mainly due to two causes. In the first place, owing to the exhaustion of the stock of coarse salt in 1879-80 at the Sambhar Lake, the Inland Customs Department sold fine salt during the months of November and December 1879 at a price greater, indeed, than its cost of production but considerably lower than its market value. The result was a large demand on the part of wholesale dealers, and a subsequent cessation of demand until the large stocks taken off the hands of the department were consumed. Steps have been taken which will obviate any recurrence to this procedure. Secondly, during the current year the department has itself opened some central depôts. The immediate effect of this measure has been to diminish the demand for salt at the Sambhar Lake, while the wholesale dealers, whose stores will be superseded by the depôts, are working off the stocks they have in hand.

43. *Opium* is estimated to yield £8,468,000 net, being £1,218,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate. So large an amount has never been received in any previous year. The price obtained for Bengal opium throughout the year average Rs. 1,362 a chest. In the course of last autumn, it was found that other crops were competing successfully with opium in Behar. The price paid to the cultivators was therefore increased from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 5 per seer. There was some stagnation in the trade of Malwa opium, the result, it is believed, of previous over-speculation.

44. Turning to the expenditure side of the account of the total increase of £10,708,000, £9,299,000 appears under the head of *Military Operations in Afghanistan*. Apart from war charges, the next Military expenditure of the year is estimated at £15,463,000. There is an increase of £188,000, under *Frontier Railways*, which is also a war charge.

45. The increase (£116,000) under the head of *Refunds and Drawbacks* is mainly owing to a double credit of £100,000 having been discovered in the accounts of 1878-79 under the head of *Salt*.

46. The increase of £179,000 under the head of *Superannuations* is due to the cost of reducing the establishments of the Public Works Department having been under-estimated.

47. The increase under the head of *Railways* is mainly due to the capital expenditure on the Punjab Northern line having been £355,000, and the working expenses on the State Railways (mainly the Punjab Northern and Indus Valley) having been £247,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate.

48. The progress which has been made in Railway construction during the year reflects credit on the Director General of Railways and his staff. 1,104 miles have been opened to public traffic, making a total of 9,661 miles open to traffic in the whole of India. It is anticipated that 1,174 miles will be under construction during the year 1881-82.

49. The increase of £224,000 under the head of *Other Public Works*, and of £123,000 under the head of *Irrigation and Navigation* is due to the fact that the Provincial Governments are now spending their balances on various works of material improvement. During 1879-80 these operations were restricted. The result was that the Provincial and Local balances accumulated.

* Of this sum £21,052,000 appears under *I, Land Revenue* and £701,000 under *I, Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation.*

50. The diminution of £316,000 under the head of *Loss by Exchange* is due to the fact that the Budget Estimate was framed on the basis of the home remittances amounting to £16,900,000, whereas only £15,090,000 have been remitted home.

51. The capital expenditure on *Productive Public Works* is now estimated at £2,816,000, being £134,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate. Of this sum £2,045,000 will be spent on Railways, £700,000 on Irrigation, and £70,000 on the Madras Harbour Works.

IV.—BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1881-82.

52. Before I discuss the Budget Estimates of 1881-82 it will be desirable to state the basis on which those estimates have been framed.

53. Several points in connection with the existing fiscal system have recently formed the subject of representation to the Government by some important public associations. Some disappointment may not unnaturally be caused by the absence in this statement of any allusion to those points. They have received careful consideration, but the Government of India is of opinion that at the present moment, when the embarassment caused by the partial occupation of a foreign country hangs as a dead weight on the whole financial situation, it would be inopportune to attempt any reforms in the fiscal system. It would certainly be imprudent to sacrifice any existing source of revenue, however insignificant. The consideration of any changes must, therefore, be postponed until military expenditure is reduced to its normal limits.

FAMINE INSURANCE.

54. On one point, however, it has been decided to make some changes. In the debate in the Legislative Council of February 9th 1878, Sir John Strachey explained that in every ten years the Government of India would probably have to spend £15,000,000 on the relief of famine. If he added, we provide "a *bonâ fide* surplus of £1,500,000 a year for 10 years, we shall have obtained our £15,009,009."

55. Some difference of opinion has existed as to whether the policy proclaimed in 1878 has been carried out effectually or not, but the policy itself met with general approval at the time of its enunciation, and has not since been impugned. Speaking on behalf of the Government of India I re-affirm that policy; but it is proposed to make certain modifications in the procedure in connection with it.

56. Up to the present time the sum of £1,500,000 has not been included in the expenditure of the year. It is now proposed to treat it as expenditure.

57. It is necessary to explain the manner in which, under instructions from the late Secretary of State, the expenditure of this sum of £1,500,000 is distributed. Lord Cranbrook directed that £750,000 was for the present to be applied to the reduction of debt in England, and that the remainder was to be appropriated, at the discretion of the Government of India, to—

"the extinction of debt, to the relief of famine, or to the construction of protective works, not necessarily directly remunerative, but obviously protective in the sense of guarding against a probable future outlay in the relief of the population."

58. The particular Protective Works which the Government of India will recommend to the Secretary of State for the year 1881-82 are the continuation of the Nira canal works in the Bombay Presidency, the commencement of a railway from Rewari towards Hansi in the Punjab, the completion of the line from Bellary to Hospett in the Madras Presidency, and the commencement of a branch line from Hotgi, in the neighbourhood of Sholapur, to Bijapur. It may perhaps also be found possible to make a commencement of the Betwa Canal in Bandalkhand. Provision has been made in the Budget for £750,000 to be placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department with a view to the commencement of these works.

59. I turn to the second branch of the subject, *viz.*, the disposal of the £750,000 which is to be applied to the reduction of sterling debt.

60. The disposal of this sum of money raises some difficult questions of principle. Does the application of this money to the reduction of debt, whilst at a the same time the Government continues to borrow for Productive Public Works, involve the old fallacy of a sinking fund without a surplus? It is this question on which there may well be two opinions, which has to a great extent given rise to those doubts in respect to the execution of the Famine Insurance policy to which I have already alluded.

61. The soundness or otherwise of the policy depends upon the answer which can be given to the question—is it desirable to convert sterling into rupee debt? The Government is of opinion that, within certain limitations, it is desirable to effect this conversion.

62. The grounds for holding this opinion are as follows:—

(1) It is essential to a sound condition of State finance that the elements of certainty and stability should prevail to as great an extent as possible. No such certainty or stability can be attained if the State owes a large sum of money in a currency other than that in which it collects its revenue.

(2) It is desirable in years of prosperity to reduce the home liabilities, in order that, in times of emergency, the Government may fall back on the London market and borrow without any aggregate increase in their amount.

63. It may perhaps be urged that the object in view will, in any case, only be attained in appearance, and not in reality; that it signifies little whether interest is payable in gold or silver, or whether a loan is issued in London or Calcutta, for that in either case the money will be subscribed by investors resident in Europe, and that the so-called *Loss by Exchange* depends, not on the amount of the Secretary of State's bills, but on the cumulated transactions of the Secretary of State and the public.

64. If this argument is carried out to its logical conclusion it involves a reversion to the policy of contracting sterling loans whenever it is possible to obtain money by such means cheaper than by contracting to pay interest in silver. The adoption of this course, although in contradiction to the principles which have been laid down by successive Secretaries of State, is advocated by many high authorities.

65. The Government is of opinion that it would be inexpedient at present to revert to the policy of contracting obligations in gold, for the following reasons:—

(1) The best solution of the question would be to obtain money from local investors at the same rate as from residents in Europe. If Government loans are issued in India, and if the interest is payable in silver, we may hope to attract some local capital. If they are issued in London, and the interest is payable in gold, we are almost certain to attract no local capital.

(2) It is the opinion of those who speak with the authority of long practical experience that the effect on exchange of the amount which India has annually to remit to England would not be so oppressive if the bills to be placed on the market were more equally distributed between the Secretary of State and the public.

(3) Any extension of our sterling obligations is in the nature of a speculation, which may prove successful or the reverse according to whether the value of silver in respect to gold rises or falls.

66. Although, however, the advantages of remitting to England in order to extinguish sterling debt may be admitted, it is possible to pay too high a price for those advantages. The difference between the value of rupee and sterling stock may be so considerable as to render the transaction undesirable. Further, there are practical difficulties in the way of giving effect to the policy. The amount of the home disbursements is now so large that unless there be a rise in the value of silver, or unless the amount of exports is increased, it may be difficult to remit home £750,000, more than at present. For these reasons the Government cannot take any positive pledge that even when a *bonâ fide* surplus of receipts over expenditure is secured it shall be applied to the reduction of sterling debt.

67. With a view to the effectual execution of the Famine Insurance policy, it is in contemplation to nominate a Commission for the reduction of debt. The precise constitution and duties of the Commission have not as yet been determined. Should there be no *bonâ fide* surplus of receipts over expenditure, or should that surplus be less than £750,000, the Government will publish its reasons for not transferring any money or a less sum than £750,000 to the Commissioners. Should it be found desirable to invest the money temporarily, rather than to apply it at once to the extinction of sterling debt, the decision as to the nature of the investment will rest with the Government.

68. The present policy of the Government, therefore, is to provide £1,500,000 a year as an insurance against famine. The first use to which this money will be applied is the relief of famine. Should no expenditure under this head be required, £750,000 will be applied to the construction of Protective Public Works. The remainder (£750,000) will, in the event of there being a surplus of receipts over expenditure, be transferred to the Commissioners for the reduction of debt. This, I say, is the present policy of the Government. Like any other policy it is liable to change; but the particular point on which I wish to lay some stress is, that the amount to be provided as an insurance against famine is only so far dependent upon the receipts from the License Tax and the Public Works Cesses that those receipts go to swell the general revenue, and by so much facilitate the execution of the policy in question. The policy of the Government is, in fact, to apply annually a specified sum from the general revenue in order to provide an insurance against famine. There is no special connection between the amount so provided and the amount received from the License Tax or the Public Works Cesses. Those taxes have never yielded so large a sum as £1,500,000 in any one year.

69. It is to be borne in mind that up to the present time the policy of the Government has been to provide a surplus of £2,000,000, of which £1,500,000 was for famine Insurance, and £500,000 was for any extraordinary contingencies that might arise. I have explained that the £1,500,000 for Famine Insurance will henceforth be treated as expenditure. This sum is entered under *Famine Relief, Protective Works, and Commissioners for Reduction of Debt* in the estimates for the year. The surplus which we wish to attain is thus reduced to £500,000.

70. I have already stated (para 19) that of the £5,000,000 sterling contributed by the English Treasury, it is proposed to bring £2,000,000 to account in 1880-81 and £3,000,000 in 1881-82. The reason for adopting this distribution is that, including a provision of £790,000 for *Frontier Railways*, the net war expenditure which figures in the Budget Estimates for 1881-82 is £3,000,000. By bringing £3,000,000 of the English war contribution to account in 1881-82 as revenue we are able to present a budget, the net result of which is so far normal that it is undisturbed by expenditure on account of the war.

71. The distribution of the £5,000,000 will be readjusted before the Accounts of 1880-81 are closed, so as to show, as far as possible, in the accounts of 1881-82 an amount equal to the expenditure in that year on the war and on Frontier Railways, and to enter the rest in the Accounts of 1880-81. The object of the distribution throughout will be to leave the Estimates, and, as far as possible, the Accounts of 1881-82, undisturbed by the war in any shape.

72. With these preliminary explanations I proceed to seate the Estimates for the year. They are as follows:—

	£
Revenue	70,981,000
Expenditure	70,126,000
Surplus	855,000

73. I have already explained (para. 40) that the revenue of 1881-82 is swelled by an abnormal receipt of about £445,000, being the amount of *Land Revenue* whose collection in 1880-81 has been retarded by reason of the census operations. The normal receipts of a year from *Land Revenue* may now be taken at £22,050,000. The amount for which credit is taken in the Estimates for 1881-82 is £22,495,000. Deducting the sum of £445,000, the surplus shown on the Estimates is £410,000.

74. A few observations are necessary in explanation of some of the details of the Estimates.

75. The receipts from *Customs* are estimated at £2,367,000, being £155,000 less than the Regular Estimate of 1880-81. It would be unwise to count upon a continuance of the recent activity in the import trade.

76. Under instructions from the Secretary of State, *Opium* is taken at a low figure, namely, £6,500,000 net.

77. The large increase (£709,000) under the head *Provincial and Local Deficits* is due to the fact, to which I have already alluded (para 49,) that the Local Governments are spending their balances on material improvements. This is an adjusting item. Analogous charges are distributed under various heads on the expenditure side of the account, mainly under those of *Irrigation and Navigation*, where there is an increase of expenditure of £185,000, and *Other Public Works*, where there is an increase of £505,000. Provision has been made for Provincial Public Works expenditure to the amount of £1,079,000 in excess of the Budget Estimate for 1880-81.

78. Turning to the expenditure side of the Account, the increase of £380,000 under the head *Interest on Debt* as compared with the Regular Estimate of 1880-81, is in part due to the fact that, owing to the re-arrangement of dividend days when the 5 per cent. sterling loan was converted into 4 per

cent. stock, a nominal saving of £172,000 was made in the year 1880-81. £35,000 is to provide for interest on £1,000,000 3½ per cent. stock issued to take the place of East Indian Railway debentures. The balance (£173,000) is mainly for interest on money borrowed in 1880-81 and to be borrowed in 1881-82 in India.

79. There is an increase of £197,000 under the head of *Marine* mainly due to the purchase of a new troopship for use in India.

80. *Loss by Exchange* has been estimated at £3,475,000, on the assumption that £17,200,000 will be remitted home at 1s. 8d. the rupee. There appears on the revenue side of the Account a *Gain by Exchange* of £412,000. Thus the nett *Loss by Exchange* is estimated at £3,063,000. I need hardly point out that these are adjusting entries, and the difference between them does not furnish the true measure of the loss to India from the recent change in the relative values of gold and silver. In order to arrive approximately at the real loss by exchange we must assume a normal relative value between gold and silver. When that relative value was as 1 to 15½ the 165 grains of pure silver contained in a rupee were worth 1s. 10⅝d. The net sterling expenditure at the Home Treasury of the Government of India may now be taken at £14,750,000 (true sterling). £14,750,000 at 1*s.* 8*d.* the rupee equals Rs. 177,000,000. At 1*s.* 10⅜*d.* the rupee, £14,750,000 equals Rs. 156,464,000. The difference is Rs. 20,536,000. On this basis, therefore, the real loss to the Indian Treasury in 1881-82 resulting from the disturbance of the equilibrium previously existing between gold and silver may be estimated at £2,053,600.

V.—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON PRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS.

81. A sum of £1,405,000 appears under the head of *Productive Public Works* in the estimates for 1881-82 on account of the purchase of the Madras Irrigation Company's undertaking, and £860,000 on account of Capital Expenditure on the East Indian Railway. £2,608,000 appears as Capital Expenditure on Productive Public Works. Of this sum £108,000 is the unexpended balance of the grants of former years. The balance (£2,500,000) represents the Productive Public Works grant for the year. It is intended to spend £1,780,000 on Railways, £758,000 on Irrigation, and £70,000 on the Madras Harbour Works.

82. No subject has of late years been more thoroughly discussed than the question of whether it is desirable or not to continue the policy of borrowing in order to construct Productive Public Works in India. In 1879 a Committee of the House of Commons recorded its opinion that the expenditure upon railways and irrigation—

"though not remunerative in the aggregate, has upon the whole been beneficial to India, and that although considerable sums have been wasted and certain profitless schemes undertaken, the policy of continuing to borrow for Productive Public Works may, within the limits and restrictions hereinafter laid down, be continued."

The Committee then proceeded to lay down certain restrictions, the principal of which was that no more than £2,500,000 should for the present be borrowed in any one year. The limited amount of capital available in India,—the undesirability of adding to the sterling debt,—the fact, to which the Committee allude, that in India there is little or no publicity, and still less extraneous engineering talent to criticise the projects emanating from the Public Works Department,—the unavoidable difficulties encountered by any great central department, however zealous and intelligent its individual members may be, in exercising an effective control over the expenditure of vast sums of money,—appear to justify this restriction. Successive Secretaries of State have adopted the principles recommended by the Committee. The present Secretary of State has given somewhat greater precision to the instructions of his predecessors. It has been laid down that—

"The question of constructing new railways is to be considered on commercial principles. No new line is to be undertaken, unless there is good prospect of its proving remunerative; that is to say, unless it can be fairly calculated to pay, within a maximum limit of five years from the date of the line being open for traffic, 4 per cent. on the capital invested, including therein all arrears of simple interest incurred up to that date, and also the capitalised value of the Land Revenue and of Leave Allowances and Pensions."

In the case of irrigation works it is said—

"Commercial principles may be so far relaxed as to admit of their being undertaken if they can fairly be estimated to prove remunerative in ten years from the date of their completion, on similar terms."

83. Such are the instructions of Her Majesty's Government, and it would, in any case, be the duty of the Government of India to carry them into execution. But I wish to express my concurrence in the principles which have been laid down.

84. It is, however, manifest that a capital expenditure of £2,500,000 a year is inadequate to meet the present wants of India. Are we therefore to abandon all hope of constructing canals and railways with the rapidity which the exigencies of the country demand? I hope not. It has always appeared to me a remarkable fact that India,—with all its magnificent and, as yet, only half-developed resources, and with all the security to life and property resulting from a Government, which, whatever be its defects, is at all events strong, honest, and well-intentioned,—should up to the present time have been obliged to pledge the full security of the State in order to attract any considerable portion of the surplus capital of England. I hope that some railways afford sufficient attraction to induce private individuals to undertake their construction without the aid of Government, or, at all events, with a minimum amount of such aid. I do not question the wisdom of the policy which would permit private capitalists to embark in this field. It was therefore with pleasure that I read the following instructions which have been received from the Secretary of State:—

"In the case of railways, I do not doubt that Your Excellency will bear constantly in mind the importance, whenever possible, of ensuring their construction by private capital, either local or European. It is true that up to the present time no companies have been found willing to undertake the construction of railways without a Government guarantee; but I would, nevertheless, strongly urge upon Your Excellency that, when any reasonable prospect of success presents itself, an endeavour should be made to encourage the raising of capital through private agency, on the exclusive security of the success of the undertaking. Any step in this direction will meet with my most cordial support and co-operation. In the event of its becoming apparent that the due execution of this policy is impracticable, it may become desirable to consider whether a modified system of guarantee might not advantageously be adopted. By a modified system I mean one so restricted in respect to time and to the rate of interest guaranteed as to give the subscribers a real interest in the efficient and economical administration of the railway."

85. It is sometimes urged that a railway is a monopoly, and, for that reason, should be in the hands of the State, and not of any private interests. Further, that to concede the right of building a railway is to part with one of our productive resources.

86. It is true that a railway is generally a practical monopoly. The State, therefore, should exercise so much supervision over its working as will prevent the monopoly being exercised in a manner detrimental to the public interests. As the State should possess a right of inspection in order that the line may be certified by competent authority to be safe for the transport of goods and passengers. It should regulate the maximum and fix the gauge on which the line is to be constructed. It is especially necessary that a conditional right of purchase after the lapse of a certain period should be reserved. But with provision been made for these and some other points, which I will not now enumerate, the necessity for State interference ceases. The interests of the public not necessarily demand that the State should create an artificial monopoly in its own favour in respect to the construction of all railways.

87. As regards the question of revenue, it may be urged that if the profits of the railway be left to fructify in the pockets of the people they will be more advantageously employed than would be the case were they paid to the State, with a great chance of their being employed on unproductive expenditure. Moreover it is to be observed that the indirect benefits to the State and to the country resulting from the extension of railway communication are obtained equally whether the railways are constructed by Government or by private agency. The value of lands is enhanced; new markets are opened; an impetus is given to the export trade, and the greater power of transport and concentration affords a possibility that military expenditure may be reduced.

88. Even if the general arguments in favour of constructing railways solely through the agency of the State were more valid than I conceive them to be, I should still hold that those arguments did not apply in India. The first economic requirement of India is that her resources should be developed without delay, and that means that communication should be so improved as to facilitate emigration from districts which are over-populated to those in which labour is scarce. I doubt whether Government agency alone can adequately perform this task, and I hold that in any case it is not desirable that it should do so if private agency can be found to undertake the work. I am not without hope that, if an impulse can be given to railway construction by British enterprise, Native capitalists will enter the field, either alone or in conjunction with Englishmen. I should regard such a movement as an important factor in the practical education of the people, inasmuch as it would tend to wean the Natives of India from that dependence upon Government which is intensified by concentrating in the hands of the State all the organised skill which the construction and management of a railway requires. If ever the Natives of this country are to be schooled in the first rudiments of self-government it is desirable that they should be encouraged to act for themselves in such matters rather than that they should rely always upon that coercive philanthropy which insists upon doing everything for them.

89. A more real obstacle to the construction of railways by private agency without a Government guarantee is to be found in the fact that up to the present time it has not been found possible to form a company willing to undertake them. In fact, the impossibility of inducing capitalists to undertake the construction of railways in India at their own risk with a minimum amount of Government interference was one of the main reasons which led to the adoption of State agency in the place of the guarantee system in 1869.

90. Since 1869 the desirability of encouraging private capitalists to make railways without a guarantee has been frequently pressed upon the Government of India, and it has always been assumed that the policy was impossible of execution. It does not, however, follow that what was impossible twelve years ago is so now. During that period the financial aspect of railway enterprise in India has improved, whilst at the same time the amount of capital seeking investment in the world has increased. I am not oversanguine as to the possibility of developing the resources of India rapidly through the agency of private enterprise, but the end to be attained is so important that the policy merits a further trial. Some progress has already been made. A Company has been formed under the auspices of Messrs. Rothschild with a view to the construction of a railway from Calcutta to Jessore and Khoolna. I am hopeful that the example given by a firm of such high standing and reputation as Messrs. Rothschild will give an impulse to the construction of railways through the agency of private enterprise. If local capital will come forward, so much the better. If not, it is to be hoped that European capital will be forthcoming.

91. I am unable as yet to say anything definite as to the conditions under which concessions may be made to private capitalists. Possibly those conditions may vary according to the exigencies of each particular case. It appears to me, however, that the Government may legitimately help in a variety of ways short of giving a guarantee. Government officers may make surveys and estimates, and supply all necessary information with a view to enabling private individuals to judge for themselves whether they care to invest their money in any particular scheme. The land on which the line is constructed may sometimes be given free of cost. Possibly, in some cases, grants of waste land in the vicinity of a new line may be given. On the other hand, certain conditions, to some of which I have already alluded, must be imposed, and it will be important only to give concessions to such persons as can afford good security that they have at their command a sufficient amount of capital to carry out the undertaking to a successful issue.

VI.—WAYS AND MEANS.

92. The balance on March 31st 1881 is estimated at £12,800,000. Although so short a time has to elapse before the close of the year, I am obliged to put this estimate forward with reserve. The disturbance in the collection of Land Revenue, to which I have already alluded (paras. 40 and 73), renders it difficult to state with accuracy whether the amount now due will be paid before or after March 31st. Further, the estimate of £12,800,000 is largely affected by the distribution of the payment of Council bills at Calcutta between the last week of March and the first week of April.

93. Provision has been made in the Ways and Means Estimate for a loan of £3,000,000 to be raised in India in the course of the year. The amount of Secretary of State's bills which, it is estimated, will be presented for payment in the course of the year is £17,200,000 sterling. The estimates of the amount to be borrowed and to be supplied to the Home Treasury by bills in 1881-82 are the best that can now be made, but I state them with the usual reserve, *viz.*, that they are—

"subject to modification as the year goes on, that the Government must not be understood to pledge itself that the Secretary of State will raise by bills the exact amount stated, or that the exact amount stated will be borrowed during the year, or that it will be borrowed in India."

94. The balance on March 31, 1882, is estimated at £10,000,000. In considering this estimate it is to be borne in mind that some heads of revenue will almost certainly yield more than the amount for which credit has been taken, and also that many of the heaviest additions to the expenditure—namely, the large grants for Public Works and for the reduction of debt—will not fall upon the Treasuries until late in the year, when we shall have passed the period of low balances.

95. It will be observed that there was a large increase of Savings Banks Deposits during the year 1880-81. This increase was due to the Government having raised the rate of interest from 3½ to 4½ per cent. and having also raised the limit of individual deposits. Part of these concessions have now been withdrawn as they were considered to have attracted a class of deposits for which Savings Banks were not intended. Large withdrawals are in consequence anticipated in 1881-82. On the other hand, arrangements are being made to utilise the organisation of the Post Office with a view to giving increased facilities to depositors.

96. On January 1st 1880 the business of the Money-Order Department was transferred from the Civil Treasuries to the Post Office. The result of this change has been to increase the number of offices at which money-orders can be obtained and paid. The result is shown in the increase of the annual amount of money-orders from £1,200,000 to over £4,000,000.

VII.—CONCLUSION.

97. I have now dwelt upon most of the leading features of our current finance. To have attempted a more detailed examination of the many questions which arise incidentally would have unduly lengthened this statement. I will conclude with some observations of a more general nature on the financial situation.

98. The facts and figures which I have given in this statement are sufficient to show that the first essential condition of sound finance exists in India. The revenue exceeds the expenditure. The actual financial condition of India is therefore prosperous. I am glad of an opportunity of expressing this opinion, because the recent failure in the War Estimates has tended to induce a belief that the present financial condition of India affords ground for alarm. This is not the case. When once we are relieved from the strain of war expenditure we need be under no serious anxiety in respect to our current finances. The difficulties with which we have to deal, considerable though they be, are different from those which obtained in the years immediately following the Mutiny. India is not in a state of chronic deficit. She cannot only pay her way, but provide a large surplus of receipts over expenditure. The different branches of revenue show a fair degree of elasticity. During the last 12 years there has been a reduction of £3,558,000 in the net charge on account of Productive Public Works.

99. These facts are satisfactory and, if I may be allowed to say so, reflect credit on the past administration of Indian finance. Are we therefore justified in saying that the condition of Indian finance is thoroughly prosperous? I think not. However encouraging may be the aspect of the present, the possibilities of the future are at all events sufficiently grave to render severe thrift and economy a paramount necessity.

100. Our principal source of income is the Land Revenue, which is paid in silver, and either fixed in perpetuity or only subject to increase at long intervals. At the same time we owe a large sum annually in gold. The amount of the Secretary of State's bills has of late years been gradually increasing. In 1881-82 they will amount to £17,200,000 sterling. This amount includes many remittances which are in the nature of banking transaction; but when all reasonable deductions have been made, the amount which India must send home to meet her current wants is still very large. Obviously under such conditions one essential element of State finance—stability—must be to some extent wanting. We can never feel any certainty of the some to which the item *Loss by Exchange* may not amount.

101. About £8,000,000 of our net revenue is derived from opium. It is true that whilst the revenue from opium has of late years been steadily increasing, it has been wisely decided to rely on it only to the extent of £6,500,000 net in framing the estimates. But I cannot, on this account, consider that the force of the arguments based upon the precarious nature of this revenue are diminished. £6,500,000 is about one-tenth of the gross revenue, and there will always be a tendency to discount the anticipated receipts above that amount. The degree of embarrassment which would be caused by the whole or partial loss of the opium revenue increases in the direct proportion of the sums which the Indian Treasury derives from this source.

102. Lastly, the pressure of the population upon the soil, which year by year increases in intensity, presents an economic difficulty of the first magnitude with which, indeed, I doubt the capability of Government to cope by any direct means, but which renders it imperative upon us to reduce in every possible way the pressure of taxation. India is a poor country, and the fact that the Government receives in the shape of taxes more than it spends should not blind us to the economic difficulties of the future. No one, for instance, can reflect on such facts as those recently published by an able young officer of the Civil Service (Mr. Irwin) in respect to Oudh without misgivings as to the future. A high authority on agricultural matters (Mr. Caird),—whose criticisms on Indian affairs I welcome, although I venture to think that further study might induce him to modify some of his views,—has also dwelt on the density of the population in certain parts of India. The Director General of Statistics has calculated that in Bengal there are 715 people to every square mile of cultivated land; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the proportion is 824; in Madras 627. These figures speak for themselves. The conclusions to be deduced from them are all the more serious if we reflect that every benevolent attempt made to mitigate the effects of famine and defective sanitation serves but to enhance the evils resulting from over-population.

103. I cannot now attempt any general disquisition upon the proper sphere of Government action in dealing with this and other economic problems which present themselves in India. I will merely observe that Government must beware lest it undertake the solution of difficulties beyond its control, and

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lest it interfere in matters where its action would be detrimental and would discourage a spontaneous and healthy development of national life. There are, however, two points to which I venture to think the attention of Government may, at the present moment, be usefully directed. The first is the reduction of military expenditure; the second, the encouragement of private enterprise.

104. A Commission, composed of high authorities, has pronounced the possibility of reducing the cost of the Army. I am alive to the difficulties which must be encountered in seeking to reduce Military Expenditure, and I deprecate any economies which can only be made at the expense of true efficiency. I recognise that so long as the Government was not free from the embarrassment caused by the Afghan war, it was impossible to take this matter seriously in hand. But I wish to express my opinion that, when once we are free from Afghan complications, the question of reducing Military Expenditure is of all others that which most seriously demands the attention of Government.

105. Some legitimate encouragement may be afforded to private enterprise without incurring the evils involved in affording anything in the nature of protection to Native industries. It is undesirable that the Government should give subventions to commercial undertakings. Further, the Government must supply its own wants by buying in the cheapest market, wherever that may be. When I speak, therefore, of the encouragement to be given to private enterprise, I mean rather that there should be the absence of discouragement necessarily caused if the State creates artificial monopolies in its own favour, or takes any action which practically causes the Government to compete with private trade. I have already dwelt on the case of Railways. In other spheres Government may legitimately afford some direct encouragement to private trade. Thus, it may be careful to supply its own wants from *bonâ fide* local sources whenever they can be supplied as cheaply as by obtaining goods from Europe. A good deal has already been done in this respect, and it is to be hoped that, as private enterprise is brought to bear more and more on the development of local manufactures, we shall be able to reduce still further the amount which we have to remit to Europe for stores.

106. Further, Government may advantageously continue to act in the direction pointed out by the late Lord Mayo as the pioneer of commerce by facilitating the establishment of direct relations between the commercial classes of India and foreign countries. Thus, two officers of Government (Mr. Buck and Mr. O'Conor) have been of late usefully employed in aiding to bring to the notice of the mercantile community of Melbourne the advantages to be derived from entering into closer commercial relations with India. I am glad to learn that the Syndicate, which was recently formed of persons interested in the tea trade, is about to send a mission to America similar to that which was despatched to Australia. The Government has intimated its willingness to assist in the matter. I may mention that Mr. Buck has expressed an opinion that if the cotton manufacturers of Bombay and the jute manufacturers of Calcutta were to follow the example of the tea merchants in taking steps to introduce and extend their manufactures in the colonies, they might secure a considerable increase in their exports.

107. Measures such as those to which I have alluded above come within the legitimate sphere of Government action. I do not say that such palliatives will suffice to meet the economic and financial difficulties with which, possibly, the future may be beset, or that I have alluded to nearly all the remedies which it is within the range of possibility to apply to them; but if we recognise the existence of those difficulties,—if the measures we adopt are of a practical nature and dictated by sound principle,—and if at the same time we are careful to remove any restrictions upon that free expression of opinion which helps so materially to bring to light the nature of the evils to be remedied,—we may at least face the future in the full conviction that we have done our duty. Above all things we should bear in mind the words of Mr. Gladstone* which represent my own views in language so far more eloquent than any I can find, that I cannot terminate this statement better than by quoting them. Painful impressions, he said—

"have been received in this country that the economic and material condition of the people of India is not what we should desire. No doubt, exaggerated statements have obtained currency, and salutary corrections have been applied; but I often think we are too apt to fall back on the abstract and theoretical splendour of the possession of the Indian Empire, and we do not sufficiently recollect that the administration of that Empire, in the final judgment of history, will bring no advantage or glory to us, except in the exact and precise proportion that that administration confers benefit upon that Empire and renders India prosperous and happy."

E. BARING.

Calcutta, March 25, 1881.

* Debate in the House of Commons, June 12, 1879.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA IN INDIA AND IN ENGLAND.

Estimates, 1881-82.

REVENUES.

—	Accounts, 1879-80.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Regular Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates 1881-82.
Civil.	£	£	£	£
1—Land Revenue	22,463,548	22,062,000	21,753,000	22,495,000
2—Tributes	702,451	698,000	751,000	705,000
3—Forest	676,234	690,000	699,000	770,000
4—Excise	2,838,021	2,782,000	3,075,000	3,031,000
5—Assessed Taxes	785,318	535,000	550,000	550,000
6—Provincial Rates	2,882,125	2,764,000	2,783,000	2,863,000
7—Customs	2,280,793	2,175,000	2,522,000	2,367,000
8—Salt	7,266,413	7,541,000	7,053,000	7,153,000
9—Opium	10,319,162	9,410,000	10,498,000	8,763,000
10—Stamps	3,193,739	3,194,000	3,259,000	3,290,000
11—Registration	269,239	265,000	287,000	290,000
12—Mint	230,569	196,000	89,000	89,000
13—Post Office	1,004,372	1,008,000	1,029,000	967,000
14—Telegraph	505,552	486,000	525,000	481,000
15—Minor Depts.	99,282	81,000	84,000	101,000
16—Law and Justice	658,902	680,000	665,000	664,000
17—Police	227,657	232,000	237,000	236,000
18—Marine	258,187	226,000	210,000	210,000
19—Education	139,414	137,000	152,000	143,000
20—Medical	56,329	40,000	44,000	42,000
21—Stationery & Printing	56,019	45,000	62,000	61,000
22—Interest	748,050	651,000	829,000	678,000
23—Superannuations	525,141	386,000	323,000	315,000
24—Miscellaneous	337,370	268,000	387,000	271,000
25—Railways	7,120,466	7,545,000	7,670,000	7,950,000
26—Irrigation & Navig.	916,907	86[illegible]0	850,000	903,000
27—Other Works	503,066	47[illegible]0	487,000	485,000
28—Provincial Local cits	19,778	[illegible],000	112,000	821,000
29—Army	1,029,483	[illegible],000	950,000	814,000
English Contribution Afghan	...	.	2,000,000	3,000,000
Military Operations in Afghanistan	50,499	..	291,000	61,000
30—Gain by Exchange	320,580	237,000	542,000	412,000
Grand Total	68,484,666	66,746,000	70,768,000	70,981,000
Deficit	1,182,949	...	6,269,000	...

EXPENDITURE.

—	Accounts, 1879-80.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Regular Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.
Civil.	£	£	£	£
1—Interest on Debt	6,1[illegible]	5,895,000	5,907,000	6,287,000
2—Interest, other Accounts	[illegible]2	400,000	402,000	409,000
3—Refunds and Drawbacks.	[illegible]06	318,000	434,000	350,000
4—Land Revenue	2[illegible]85	2,995,000	2,983,000	3,032,000
5—Forest	[illegible]056	532,000	473,000	571,000
6—Excise	[illegible],413	111,000	95,000	99,000
7—Assessed Taxes	[illegible],886	20,000	23,000	15,000
8—Provincial Rates	[illegible]7,866	53,000	48,000	48,000
9—Customs	[illegible]1,280	204,000	200,000	206,000
10—Salt	[illegible]40,687	368,000	371 000	428,000
11—Opium	[illegible]067,492	2,160,000	[illegible],030,000	2,263,000
12—Stamps	114,324	105,000	96,000	114,000
13—Registration	165,208	166,000	175,000	186,000
14—Mint	94,[illegible]31	111,000	80,000	105,000
15—Post Office	[illegible],145,552	1,142,000	1,176,000	1,098,000
16—Telegraph	451,143	467,000	498,000	562,000
17—Administration	[illegible],492,280	1,466,000	1,543,000	1,519,000
18—Minor Departments	358,241	437,000	408,000	458,000
19—Law and Justice	3,280,[illegible]22	3,353,000	3,220,000	[illegible]351,000
20—Police	2,495,549	2,513,000	2,515,000	2[illegible]71,000
21—Marine	530,133	568,000	538,000	35,000
22—Education	967,029	[illegible],016,000	989,000	1,[illegible]58,000
23—Ecclesiastical.	156,012	159,000	159,000	19,000
24—Medical	668,746	709,000	670,000	6[illegible],000
25—Stationery & Printing	418,464	482,000	493,000	51000
26—Political	430,571	436,000	506,000	56[illegible]00
27—Allowances & Assignments	1,814,635	1846,000	1,912,000	1,94[illegible]00
28—CivilFurlough Allowances	[illegible]15,092	[illegible]33,000	223,000	23[illegible]00
[illegible]	2,196,551	1,9[illegible],000	2,161,000	2,064,00
30—Miscellaneous	341,868	26[illegible]000	285,000	271,0[illegible]
31—Famine Relief Protective Works and Commissioners for Reduction of Debt	103,990	5,000	[illegible]7,000	1,500,000
32—Railways	7,148,601	6,595,000	7,320,000	7,189,000
Frontier Railways	1,334,350	2,040,000	2,228,000	790,000
33—Irrigation and Navigation.	1,133,963	1,077,000	1,200,000	1,385,000
34—Other Public Works	3,892,409	4,306,000	4,530,000	5,035,000
35—Provl. & Local Surpluses	633,077	131,000	202,000	114,000
36—Army	16,896,239	16,163,000	16,413,000	16,459,000
Military Operations in Afghanistan	4,816,623	2,090,000	11,389,000	2,271,000
37—Loss by Exchange	3,246,983	3,411,000	3,095,000	3,475,000
Total Ordinary	69,667,615	66,329,000	77,037,000	70,126,000
Surplus	...	417,000	...	855,000
38—Productive Public Works	3,364,330	2,682,000	2,816,000	2,608,000
Productive P. Works E. I. Railway	9,730,862	630,000	632,000	860,000
Do. do. Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertaking	...	...	...	1,405,000

(*Distinguishing Revenue and Charges of Productive Public Works.*)

Estimates, 1881-82.

REVENUE.

—	Accounts, 1879-80.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Regular Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.
Civil.	£	£	£	£
1—Land Revenue	21,861,150	21,359,000	21,052,000	21,788,000
2—Tributes	702,451	698,000	751,000	705,000
3—Forest	676,234	690,000	699,000	770,000
4—Excise	2,838,021	2,782,000	3,075,000	3,031,000
5—Assessed Taxes	785,318	535,000	550,000	550,000
6—Provincial Rates	2,882,125	2,764,000	2,783,000	2,863,000
7—Customs	2,280,793	2,175,000	2,522,000	2,367,000
8—Salt	7,266,413	7,541,000	7,053,000	7,153,000
9—Opium	10,319,162	9,410,000	10,498,000	8,763,000
10—Stamps	3,193,739	3,194,000	3,259,000	3,290,000
11—Registration	269,239	265,000	287,000	290,000
12—Mint	230,569	196,000	89,000	89,000
13—Post Office	1,004,372	1,008,000	1,029,000	967,000
14—Telegraph	505,552	486,000	525,000	481,000
15—Minor Departments	99,282	81,000	84,000	101,000
16—Law and Justice	658,902	680,000	665,000	664,000
17—Police	227,657	232,000	237,000	236,000
18—Marine	258,187	226,000	210,000	210,000
19—Education	139,414	137,000	152,000	143,000
20—Medical	56,329	40,000	44,000	42,000
21—Stationery & Printing	56,019	45,000	62,000	61,000
22—Interest	748,050	651,000	829,000	678,000
23—Superannuations	525,141	386,000	323,000	315,000
24—Miscellaneous	337,370	268,000	387,000	271,000
26—Irrigation and Navigation	193,067	181,000	194,000	180,000
27—Other Public Works	503,066	471,000	487,000	485,000
28—Provl. & Local Deficits	19,778	247,000	112,000	821,000

—	Accounts, 1879-80.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Regular Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.
Civil.—*Contd.*	£	£	£	£
29—Army	1,029,483	833,000	950,000	814,000
English Contribution for Afghan War	...	...	2,000,000	3,000,000
Military Operations in Afghanistan	50,499	...	291,000	61,000
30—Gain by Exchange	320,580	237,000	542,000	412,000
Total	60,037,962	57,818,000	61,741,000	61,601,000
Revenue from Productive Public Works.				
25—Railways—				
State (Gross Earnings)	1,548,728	1,920,000	2,175,000	2,420,000
Guaranteed (Net Traffic Receipts)	4,622,584	2,825,000	2,695,000	2,730,000
East Indian Railway	949,154	2,800,000	2,800,000	2,800,000
26—Irrigation & Navigation.				
Direct Receipts	708,041	680,500	661,000	739,000
Madras Irrigation and Canal Company (Net Traffic Receipts, &c.)	15,799	—500	—5,000	—16,000
1—Portion of Land Revenue due to Irrigation	602,398	703,000	701,000	707,000
Total	8,446,704	8,928,000	9,027,000	9,380,000
Grand Total Revenue	68,484,666	66,746,000	70,768,000	70,981,000
Deficit	1,182,949	...	6,269,000	..

EXPENDITURE.

—	Accounts, 1879-80.	Budget Estimates, 1880-81.	Regular Estimates, 1880-81.	Budget Estimates, 1881-82.
Civil.	£	£	£	£
1—Interest on Debt	4,590,482	4,014,000	3,740,000	3,838,000
2—Interest, other Accounts	382,462	400,000	402,000	409,000
3—Refunds and Drawbacks.	369,606	318,000	434,000	350,000
4—Land Revenue	2,937,185	2,995,000	2,983,000	3,032,000
5—Forest	465,056	532,000	473,000	571,000
6—Excise	111,413	111,000	95,000	99,000
7—Assessed Taxes	29,886	20,000	23,000	15,000
8—Provincial Rates	47,866	53,000	48,000	48,000
9—Customs	201,280	204,000	200,000	206,000
10—Salt	340,687	368,000	371,000	428,000
11—Opium	2,067,492	2,160,000	2,030,000	2,263,000
12—Stamps	114,344	105,000	96,000	114,000
13—Registration	165,208	166,000	175,000	186,000
14—Mint	94,631	111,000	80,000	105,000
15—Post Office	1,145,552	1,142,000	1,176,000	1,098,000
16—Telegraph	451,143	467,000	498,000	562,000
17—Administration	1,492,280	1,466,000	1,543,000	1,519,000
18—Minor Depts.	358,241	437,000	408,000	458,000
19—Law and Justice	3,280,822	3,353,000	3,220,000	3,351,000
20—Police	2,495,549	2,513,000	2,515,000	2,571,000
21—Marine	530,133	568,000	538,000	735,000
22—Education	967,029	1,016,000	989,000	1,058,000
23—Ecclesiastical.	156,012	159,000	159,000	159,000
24—Medical	668,746	709,000	670,000	698,000
25—Stationery & Printing	418,464	482,000	493,000	512,000
26—Political	430,571	436,000	506,000	562,000
27—Allowances & Assignments	1,814,635	1,846,000	1,912,000	1,943,000
28—Civil Furlough Allowances	215,092	233,000	223,000	234,000
29—Superannuations	2,196,551	1,982,000	2,161,000	2,064,000
30—Miscellaneous	341,868	264,000	285,000	271,000
31—Famine Relief, Protective Works and Commissioners for Reduction of Debt	103,990	5,000	47,000	1,500,000
32—Railways	471,410	304,000	745,000	417,000
" Frontier Railways	1,334,350	2,040,000	2,228,000	790,000
33—Irrigation & Navigation.	668,907	634,000	720,000	926,000
34—Other Public Works	3,892,409	4,306,000	4,530,000	5,035,000
35—Provl. & Local Surpluses	633,077	131,000	202,000	114,000
36—Army	16,896,239	16,163,000	16,413,000	16,459,000
" Military Operations in Afghanistan	4,816,623	2,090,000	11,389,000	2,271,000
37—Loss by Exchange	3,246,983	3,411,000	3,095,000	3,475,000
Expenditure Ordinary	60,943,254	57,714,000	67,815,000	60,446,000
Expenditure on Productive Public Works (Working Expenses and Interest).				
33—Railways—				
State—(Working & Maintenance)	1,215,231	1,326,000	1,573,000	1,669,000
Guaranteed (Interest, Surplus Profits, &c.)	5,427,563	3,661,000	3,698,000	3,516,000
East Indian Railway	34,397	1,304,000	1,304,000	1,587,000
33—Irrigation and Navigation—				
Working & Maintenance	414,601	393,000	430,000	426,000
Madras Irrigation & Canal Co. (Interest, &c.)	50,455	50,000	50,000	33,000
1—InterestonDebt	1,582,114	1,881,000	2,167,000	2,449,000
Total	8,724,361	8,615,000	9,222,000	9,680,000
Grand Total	69,667,615	66,329,000	77,037,000	70,126,000
Surplus	..	417,000	...	855,000
38—Productive Public Works	3,364,330	2,682,000	2,816,000	2,608,000
Do. E. I. Railway	9,733,862	630,000	632,000	860,000
Do. Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's undertakings	...	...	...	1,405,000